HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 16— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 19 1927

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
22 Jan.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,350
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,330
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..	.. ..	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	.. ..	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK † ..	.. ..	10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..	.. ..	7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
2April	NARKUNDAx	.. ..	16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..	.. ..	10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA	.. ..	16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..	.. ..	20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..	.. ..	16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND	.. ..	11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..	.. ..	7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.	.. ..	16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

q Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Salo Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DEMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
18th Jan.	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
30th ,,	SHANGHAI MARU ..	To Japan.
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia
1st March	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	MALOJA ..	At Colombo for Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
CHOFUKU M.	..	2 Jan.	21 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	9 Jan.	20 Jan.
xGENOA MARU	6785	19 Jan.	24 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	18 Jan.	31 Jan.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5059	10 Feb.	22 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers.
x Proceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
19th Jan	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.	
19th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf	
21th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
22nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	
24th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi an only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Our SPECIALITY:

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co
Secretaries and Managers.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 5,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 25831.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/40, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A LADY PRINCIPAL for the Muslim Girls School Lucknow, starting salary Rs. 250/- per mensem according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Mr. M. WASIM, Bar-at-Law, Dali Bagh, Lucknow.
A 27990

WANTED—A clever and experienced SALESMAN for fancy goods lines, good references essential. Apply JHAVERI BROS AND CO., Crawford Market.
A 27989

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as Head Master for the Gujarati A. V. School, Rangoon. Salary Rs. 100—10—250 with Provident Fund benefit. Apply to G. A. V. SCHOOL, P.O. Box 263, Rangoon.
A R1402

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to look after Power ouse Machinery composed of Diesel and ustom Engines, Workshop and pumping ants. Only practical hands need apply nding copies of testimonials which will not returned. Pay 200 to 400 rupees per ensem according to qualifications. Quarrs free. Apply Box No. 1897, Advt. pt., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1404

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FINE BUSINESS SITE TO LET.—Lands and sheds, measuring 9,111 square yards; best situation for factory and other business in Sewri Bunder. Near Electric Railway station; every convenience; available on reasonable terms. Apply sharp to, SHUAIB, QURESHI, Hon. Secretary, The Chhotani Saw Mills, Sewri Bunder, Bombay.
C 27968

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—80 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE. "Imperial" Vertical Double cylinders, second-hand of England, splendid condition, delivery immediate, Rs. 5 500. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R1411

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS

LUCKY PERSONS.—RACE TIPS can be had from Mr. RAMAIYA, 15, Oak Lane, (Fort), BOMBAY.
S 28016

LURE OF RACING enjoys trust and confidence as Champion System of Selection. Rs. 5. HOME OF PALMISTRY; Zavabawadi, Thakurdwar.
S R1372

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED—"One self-acting S. S. and S. C. 6" center 6'-0" Gap bed Lathe. Hollow spindle to take 2" bar. Turret tool holder for four tools. One four jaw chuck, one self centering bar chuck, one face plate, travelling stay. To be complete with counter shaft, striking gear and change wheels. New or in New condition."—Apply Box No. 1900, Advt. Department, Bombay Chronicle.
N. 27997.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CORRESPONDENTS AND AGENTS everywhere. Remuneration lucrative —Apply "KHABARDAR," Ambala City, enclosing 0-1-0.
R1408.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED

A HINDU LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Main dispensary Raigarh. Pay according to the qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

(Sd.) GAURI SHANKAR AGNIHOTRI,
Administrator,
Raigarh State.
Raigarh, C.P.
10th Jan., 1927. 27985

WANTED

STATE ENGINEER for Public Works Department of the State. Monthly salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 according to experience and qualifications. Applications with testimonials are invited.

DEWAN, Idar State.
Himatnagar (Mahi Kantha).
28012

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "BIYO MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th January, 1927, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bill for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MURUM ON ROYALTY.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, invites sealed offers in respect of ROYALTY CHARGES for the supply of murum from SOURCES IN SALSETTE for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Tenderers are required merely to offer sources of supply without any liability to arrange for excavation and transport.

Offers should be delivered in the Office of the Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on the 15th February, 1927, before 2 p.m. (S.T.)

Earnest money in cash or Government Securities, amounting to 5 per cent of the total Royalty should be paid into the Audit Office, Bombay Development Scheme, before submitting offers, the receipts for which shall be produced at the time of handing in offers. This will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers but will be retained together with 5 per cent of monthly payments for Royalty, as a security deposit in the case of accepted offers until the quantity of murum required is removed from the site.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all offers without assigning any reasons.

Tender forms and conditions of Contract, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per set on application during working days to the Office of

Officer on special duty in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Fort Bombay.
27994

NOW OPEN

THE 36TH EXHIBITION of the Bombay Art Society at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission by tickets available at the door.
27976

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36(n) of the Municipal Act for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimate for the year 1927-28 are discussed :—

1. By Mr. B. B. Palwankar—For providing a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs in the Loan Works Budget for the construction of chawls for scavengers, etc.

2. By Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For providing a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in the Loan Works Budget for constructing a swimming bath at Chowpatty.

By Order of the President.
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 18th January, 1927.
28010

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, Rohtak (Punjab) desires to have Electric Lighting started within its limits. Persons or firms who are in a position to undertake this work and who can invest their capital in this undertaking are requested to correspond with the undersigned.

PRESIDENT,
Rohtak (Punjab).
Municipal Committee.
8-1-27. 28011

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 606 of 1919.

VITHALDAS KARSONDAS. ... Plaintiff.
V/s.
DALSUKHBHAI VADILAL and Ors. ..... Defendants.

To,
CHUMANLAL RANCHHODAS,
The 3rd defendant in the same suit.

To proceed with and pass the accounts filed by the 1st defendant herein on 7th August, 1926.

By virtue of an order of reference made in cause, I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on Tuesday, the 8th day of February, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon to proceed on the matter hereon specified.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H H. WADIA,
Commissioner

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the 1st defendant.
28013

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2417 of 1926.

PRAGJI DAYAL, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

(1) KOORJAL DOONGERSEY & CO., a firm, until lately carrying on business at Bhat Bazar, outside the Fort. (2) MOORJI DHARSEY, a firm, carrying on business at Rangoon ..... Defendants.

To.

(1) NANJI VELJI, Esqr.,
A Partner in the 1st defendant's firm.
(2) HOORJI TEJSEY
and
HIRJI DHARSEY,
Partners in the 2nd defendant's firm.

TAKE NOTICE that this suit has been filed as a short cause by the plaintiff abovenamed against the defendants abovenamed to recover from them two sums of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,500 with interest on Rs. 1,200 from 7th day of February, 1924, and on Rs. 2,500 from 29th day of October, 1924, respectively, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment and you are summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of February, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an attorney and take notice that in default of your appearance on the date aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1927.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28015

NOTICE.

"SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS MOTILAL MANSIONS, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF HUMMUM STREET, APOLLO STREET, BRUCE LANE, TAMARIND LANE & DEAN LANE."

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the above properties consisting of land admeasuring about 12,115 square yards and all buildings standing thereon. Offers should be sent in a sealed packet headed as under :—

"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL, Suit No. 688 of 1917, Bansilal vs. Govindlal, re: Sale of Fort properties."

And addressed to Commissioner for taking accounts High Court, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 24th day of January, 1927. The offerers must undertake in the offer to keep the same open for acceptance up-to and including the 28th day of January, 1927. The Commissioner does not undertake to accept highest or any other offer. Offers may be made for purchase of the whole property or one or more lots of the four into which it has been divided. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at 14, K. Humum Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1927.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
27948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai BACHUBAI, daughter of Tulsidas Purshottam alias Bai LAKHMIBAI, wife of Lakhmidas Dayal, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, doing nothing, who at the time of her death resided at Calcutta. ..... Deceased.
LAKHMIDAS DAYAL, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 27, Kalvadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of January, 1927.
Messrs. MANOHAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28009

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT

(Rules 1 and 5, Order V, Act V of 1908).

Civil Suit No. 210 of 1926.

IN THE COURT OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE, 2ND CLASS, DHAMTARI.

BUDHMAL, son of Ramlal Oswal Marwadi, owner of the shop, Ramlal Budhmal of Dhamtari Tahsil Dhamtari, Dist. Raipur. ..... Plaintiff.

V/s

(1) AMOLAKCHAND, son of Rawatmal Oswal, Marwadi, shopkeeper of Dhamtari, (2) SHEOLAL, son of Rawatmal Oswal, Marwadi shop-keeper of Amedabad, Dist. Gujarat. ..... Defendants.

CLAIM RS. 631/4.

To, ...

SHEOLAL, son of Rawatmal, caste Marwadi, president of Amedabad Tahsil Amedabad, District Gujarat.

WHEREAS the plaintiff Budhmal has instituted a suit against you for you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 28rd day of February, 1927, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 13th day of January, 1927.

V. B. SARVATE,
Sub-Judge, 2nd Class,
Seal Dhamtari.
28014

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Ralli Car.
1 'Mors' 7 seater, 4 Cylinder Motor Car in perfect running order.
1 'Minerva' 7 seater, 16-20 H.P. Motor Car thorough working order and in perfect condition.
1 English Motor Lorrie, one ton, solid tyres in working order.

By order of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes :—
1 Motor Car No. 5622.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd. Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

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AMUSEMENTS

Drama that whirls you through the great war to the greatest horse race ever run.
This Play ran for 12 months at Drury Lane to packed houses every night.

"THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRIAL"

The most successful Comedy Cartoon of the year. An Old-time Melody presented with cleverness and humour.
Everyone can sing this old favourite.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The Result of the POPULARITY CAMPAIGN of the INDIAN DAILY MAIL will be announced TO-DAY at the 10 P. M. Show.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
THE WORLD-FAMOUS PIANIST
ALFRED MIROVITCH
and
THE CELEBRATED RUSSIAN VIOLINIST
JOSEF BORISSOFF
In a Select Programme.
Change of Programme Every Concert.
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 5-30 P. M.
After 7-30 At the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 P. M. only.
BLACK IS WHITE.
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.
A Paramount Arteraft Picture in 6 reels

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
THE IDOL OF THE PICTURE WORLD
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN
'TheSON OF THE SHEIK.'
HERE IS RUDOLPH VALENTINO'S ACE PICTURE.

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"WINNING THE FUTURITY."
Featuring
CULLEN LANDIS and CLARA HORTON
A melodrama of thrills and exciting action.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"THE ELEVENTH HOUR"
Featuring
CHARLES JONES and SHIRLEY MASON.
A Picture full of Thrills, Dare-Devil Stunts, Adventures and Romance.

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
BUSTER KEATON
And NATALLIE TALMADGE IN
"OUR HOSPITALITY."
Love, Adventure, Drama, with a hilarious Comedy Kick!

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING
Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1, Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8. Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter. Testimonials highest. A trial order will marvellously convince you. The KALINGA Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram City, B. N. Railway.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET - - - BOMBAY

IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY.'S
JEWEL PRODUCTION
SUMARI of SIND
SUMARI of SIND
Featuring
Miss GOHAR, Miss YEKBAL, Miss LINA, Mr. RAJA SANDOW and other known Stars.
It is an attractive Jewel Production because it depicts a Bandit's love for a Chieftain's daughter : Emperor's Vicious Designs, The Heroine's Love-philosophy and Adventures with Alligator.
Daily Four Shows:—
At 5—7—9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
THE VICTIM of The SOCIETY
Also the Special Film
OF
SWAMI SHRADDHANANDJI
THREE SHOWS 5, 7-30 & 10-30.

TO-NIGHT - - TO-NIGHT
at 9-30 p. m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
DIRECT FROM
KEIT I THFATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA
From Saturday, the 15th Janaury 1927
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
Nana's Chawk (opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
First appearance in India
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
in their
MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT
DARE DEVIL JENKINS
THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS
Harvey Davidson Motor-Cycle 45ft. in mid-air Through Flames of Fire.
Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/9.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 192' Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Dcvp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8
Tone of Market:—Steady. Forward rate for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/11; 1945/55 Rs. 107/11.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

		Jan. 18 Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 10 6
Century	,,	0 10 3
Jacob	,,	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 0
Apollo	,,	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight)		34/40 In:
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 13 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 13 6
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 0
Phoenix	,,	0 13 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 13 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 13 9
Kalamardan	,,	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 12 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.		5202/5303
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 0
David Mill	,,	0 14 6
Apollo	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender		34-42 In:—
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 12 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 12 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 12 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 12 9
Globe	,,	0 12 3
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Pelkhi	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
LAWN:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 0
Jacob	,,	0 14 3
Mun Mill	,,	0 14 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	3 12 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 1 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 8 0
58000 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 2 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 1 0
Apollo David	,,	2 1 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 9
Great	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix		1 1 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 3
Tata	,,	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 14 0
Mahal		0 14 0

Depilatory Soap
Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.
Price :—1 Cake 6 As.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Ready prices have dropped by about 4 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 3d. per cwt. in Jan/Feb/March Shipment prices for Java and B. R. B. Beet Sugar and of about a Pence per cwt. in the prices for other positions.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/- per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/2 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment December Sh. 19/10 per cwt F. B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 20/1. per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 18/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipement Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 18/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.—
Shipment December Sh. 20/1 per cwt.
Shipment January Sh. 20/6 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 20/8 per cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/- per cwt.
Shipment December Sh. 19/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 20/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 18/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
German Crystal Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 18/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Weak.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The forward market for wheat opened quiet but towards the close prices registered small improvement with a better undertone.

The Linseed market ruled rather quiet with a small demand.—

Wheat January	Rs. 8 0 0
Wheat May	Rs. 7 9 0
Linseed May	Rs 10 5 6

The following are the closing rates of Seeds and Wheat per cwt. to-day:—

Linseed Bold Ready Delivery Terms Rs. 10 7 0
Linseed Small Delivery Terms Rs. 9 15 0
Castorseed Bold Delivery Terms Rs. 9 10 0
Castorseed Small Delivery Terms Rs. 10 13 0
Groundnutseeds Bold Delivery Terms Rs. 11 15 0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh Delivery Terms Rs. ... 11 13 0
Gingellyseed Bold 65/15 Delivery Terms Rs. 15 0 0
Gingellyseed Small Delivery Terms Rs. 14 0 0
Cottonseed Delivery Terms Rs. 4 2 0
Wheat Pissi Delhi f. Cawnpore 70/30 Delivery Terms Rs. ... 7 15 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla Delivery Terms Rs. 8 0 0
Wheat Pissi Sooni 70/30 Delivery Terms Rs. 7 14 0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Following a rise of 3/8d. in London prices our market opened strong by half a rupee. The advance was quickly lost on selling by local operators owing to weak China cables. The closing prices were as under:—

Spot Silver	58 0 0
Posh delivery	58 2 0
Mah delivery	58 4 0
Fagan delivery	57 14 0
Double options premium:—	
Mah	1 10 0
Fagan	2 6 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The Gold market ruled dull with a small demand.

Bar Gold Spot	21 6 6
Posh delivery	21 6 0
Mah delivery	21 6 9
Fagan delivery	21 7 3
National Bank	21 11 0
Chartered Bank	21 10 0
Central Bank	21 9 3
Double options premium:—	
Mah	0 1 6
Fagan	0 2 9

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD

An extraordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd., was held at Sassoon Bdg., Bellard Estate on Monday evening, Sir Victor Sassoon presiding.

The Chairman moved:

(1) (a) That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 10,00,00,000 to Rs. 2,50,00,000 by cancelling 40,00000 of the existing Ordinary Shares which have not been issued and by cancelling paid up capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 3,50,000.

(b) That such reduced capital of Rs. 2,50,00,000 be divided into 20,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each and 50,00,000 Deferred Shares of Rupee one each.

(c) That the existing 20,000,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each be converted into 20,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.

(d) That the existing 40,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each be converted into 40,00,000 Deferred Shares of Rupee one each.

(2) That all arrears of dividend on the existing Preference Shares be extinguished and that 10,00,000 fully paid Deferred Shares of Rupee one each be allotted to the holders of the existing Preference Shares roteably in proportion to the number held.

(3) The rights and privileges of the Ordinary and Deferred Shares respectively shall be as follows:—

(a) The profits of the Company made during the financial year or other period comprised in the accounts submitted to the Ordinary General Meeting which it shall be determined to distribute in dividend with any profits carried forward from past years shall be applicable in order of priority in manner following:—

Firstly to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 1/4 per cent. per annum on the capital paid up on the Ordinary Shares to the close of such period;

Secondly to the payment of a dividend for such period at the like rate on the capital paid up on the Deferred Shares;

Thirdly the residue shall be applicable as to one half to the payment of a further dividend on the Ordinary Shares and as to the other half to the payment of a further dividend on the Deferred Shares.

(b) In case of a winding up of the Company the assets available for distribution among the members shall be applied, first, in paying off the capital paid up on the Ordinary Shares, secondly in paying off the capital paid up on the Deferred Shares, and thirdly the balance (if any) shall be divided as to one half among the holders of the Ordinary Shares rateably in proportion to the number held and as to the other half among the holders of the Deferred Shares rateably in proportion to the number held.

(c) On a show of hands every member holding Deferred Share or Shares only present in person shall have one vote, and every member holding Ordinary Share or Shares present in person shall have ten votes. Upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Deferred Share and ten votes for every ordinary Share held by him.

(4) That the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association be altered in accordance with the above resolutions.

Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai seconded.

The resolutions were put to vote and were carried by a majority.

HORRIBLE INSANITATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to bring to the notice of the numerous readers of your esteemed paper as well as to the Municipal authorities the most insanitary conditions prevailing in Znoba's Oart in 'G' Ward which is a sufficiently thickly populated area having as much population as that of any distinct town or even more—mostly Deccanies and Gujaratis. The condition of the roads in this locality is simply horrible. At the entrance of the Wadi both sides of the roads are freely used as regular urinals and one has necessarily, while entering this road, to press hard his nose to prevent the nasty smell. The lanes and bye-lanes in this locality are allowed to be used freely for answering nature's calls—mostly by children and at times by adults even. All the lanes and bye-lanes are freely used as regular urinals day and night. The residents throw all sorts of rubbish fearlessly on roads, sometimes victimising the passers-by. The Municipal scavengers do, of course, clean the roads every day but the work is done in a most negligent manner All the 'Kutchra' collected by these scavengers is heaped for days together in certain corners of the streets in this locality in front of thickly populated chawls for days, together. The condition of the gutters is simply awful.

In the midst of this locality, there is a small vacant plot of land which is being used for storing all sorts of rubbish by servants of chawl-owners nearby as well as by the Municipal scavengers. This creates a terrible nuisance. Why do not the Municipal authorities concerned, remove once all the 'Kutchra' heaped on this plot and maintain it in a perfectlyclean condition? The owner of the plot, whoever he may be, must also be warned to take necessary precautions to see that no rubbish is again allowed to be heaped on it The plot requires good fencing to put a stop to all this mischief. Is it not the business of the Municipal authorities to see that the roads are properly cleaned and all the 'Kutchra' is removed daily? To prevent people using the roads as regular urinals and children from answering nature's calls, some 'Ramoshis' must be posted and severe funishments must be inflicted on persons disregarding municipal laws. Some suitable arrangements for throwing 'Kuachra' must be made and prompt action must be taken against people found throwing anything on the roads. Municipal Officers ought to pay surprise visits to such and similar other localities at some intervals to see things for themselves and must take prompt measures to set things right. Will they do it?—Yours, etc.

ONE DISGUSTED.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

(We have also received letters from other correspondents who draw attention to similar insanitary conditions prevailing in Benham Hall Lane and other places in Girgaum.—Editor "B. C.")

A Nagpur message dated 18th January states:—

There was a mild sensation to-day among the Hindus of Sitabaldi, a suburb of Nagpur over the finding of a dead cow near a Mahomedans house. A post mortem examination showed that death was caused by a pointed weapon. Police enquiry is proceeding.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18.

S. S. Clan Maciver, Auston, Liverpool.
S. S. Biyo Maru, Suzuki, Kobe.
S. S. City of Cambridge, Houghton, Liverpool.
S. S. Rohna, Hongkong, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19.

S. S. Pilsna, Cossovich, Trieste.
S. S. Shunko Maru, Tasaki, Kobe.
S. S. Vinstra, Gunderson, Calcutta.
S. S. Vinstra, Gunderson, Calcutta.
S. S. Salina, Scarpa, Karachi.
S. S. Scindia, Mathews, Calcutta.
S. S. Baral, Hull, Busreh.
S. S. Gogra, Parkes, Calcutta.
S. S. Karapara, Miller, Durban.

S. S. Clan Maciver:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maciver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Cambridge:—The City Line steamer City of Cambridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Biyo Maru:—The N. Y. Kaisha steamer Biyo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Rohna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Rohna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shunko Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shunko Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino steamer Pilsna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vinstra:—The G. T. Coy's steamer Vinstra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour or Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Slina:—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Salina will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Scindia:—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Scindia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barala will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gogra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Gogra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 18.

S S City of York from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.

From Liverpool:—48 cases heads and reeds, 41 cases card clothing, 17 cases leather belting, 14 cases pickers, 8 cases bolts and nuts, 10 cases roller skins, 10 cases accumulater parts, 16 cases empty tins, 12 cases iron screws and eyes, 27 cases ink, 660 cases condensed mill, 20 cases boot protectors, 11 cases fades, 49 cases biscuits, 10 cases brilliantine, 103 cases lead plates, 15 cases hams and bacons, 3857 whisky, 106 cases wine, 460 cases beer, 20 cases rum, 150 H/bags, 50 cases ale, 65 provisions, 24 cases glass boxes, 826 pieces earthenware troughs, 24 pieces earthenware closets, 38 pieces earthenware lanoteries, 46 pieces earthenware pares, 25 pieces traps, 110 pieces 9 cases earthenware, 25 cases zinc tanks, 53 bundles gal. corr. primes, 303 pieces W pulleys, 855 bundle gal. corr. sheets, 32 drums, zinc chloride, 44 bales, 11 trusses paper, 20 bales canvas fents, 90 bags old newspaper, 30 bags baling studs, 53 cases cycles and parts, 400 drums caustic soda, 6 kegs, 8 casks colour, 1075 boxes, 210 cases, 11 bundles soap, 61 coils outer covers, 15 coils, 18 bags cotton rope, 10 bales 61 trusses picking bands, 20 bags spun yarn, 340 D/bags fireclay, 56 bags greasy wool, 11 kegs eneline dyes, 44 bags otton banding, 26 cases wood seperaters, 332 drums bleaching powder, 15 coils gal. wire, 150 drum liquid soap, 13 bags woolen waste, 17 barrels 25 drums, 25 cases lubricating oil, 25 cases lubricating grease, 10 barrels switch oil, 18 sk./cases earthenware tiles.

From Liverpool:—1029 cases, 940 bales cotton and art silkk piecegoods, 165 bales 286 cases cotton and art silk yarn, 6 cases, 50 bales cotton and woolen fents, 25 bales cotton shirting, 119 bales, 169 cases cottons and woolens, 13 cases cotton and art silk fancies, 19 cases cotton goods, 30 cases cotton and art silk, 104 cases sewing thread, 50 cases cornflour, 25 cases sauce and pickels, 40 cases mustard, 20 cases blue, 12 cases tacks, 27 cases batteries and parts, 39 cases cigarettes, 10 cases preserved fruits, 20 cases olive oil, 100 cases 'R' motor oil, 20 cases blood mixture, 50 bundles shovels, 80 coils copper wire, 390 bundles and pieces steel and iron tubes, 21 casks fittings, 11 cases tissues, 36 drums brown composition, 20 drums bitumunions solution, 24 drums cresytic cresote, 50 drums sanitery fluid, 10 drums bicarbonate of soda, 18 cases, 33 loose cast steel, 17 casks iron rivets,

From Liverpool:—186 bundles steel bars, 16 bags wool tops, 1005 bundles steel hoops, 16 packages stoves and fittings, 220 kegs steel rail kegs and wedges, 80 loose, 9 bags rubber tyres, 20 barrels, 20 cases tregon, 14 cases electro plating and polishing material, 45 cases, 25 cts., tiles, 2709 D/bags, 17 casks rivets, 10 cases apothecarian ware, 234 kegs paint, 125 drums oil, 14 bags canvas, 12 bundles fencing material, 37 sacks hammer handles, 40 barrels tallow substitute.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 17.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros., 5 cwt gum olibanum Y Mooseboy, 110 bales raw cotton Nalanda Cotton Co., Ltd., 55 bales raw cotton B Carsondas and Co, 112 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros, 605 bags raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 168 bales raw cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.

For Venice:—56 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Nile for New York:—4 cwt sheep castings A Shustray.

For Philadelphia:—49 bags goat skin D Abraham and Sons.

S S Gandara for Rottardam:—322 cwt. linseed oil cake N V Velmahomed, 600 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros,

For Hamburg:—140 bags raw cotton H Lalji and Co., 21 cwt gum kadaya P Kuwarji and Co.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 17.
March	13.33—.03
May	13.53—.04
July	13.73—.05
October	13.94—.04
December	14.11—.02
Middling Spot	13.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 17.
March	13.26—.07
July	13.63—.04
Middling Spot	13.20—.10

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10.55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	13.23
March	13.38
May	13.53

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	13.27
March	13.38
May	13.53

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

March	13.37
July	13.69

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

	New York, Jan. 17. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	30,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	90 000

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Jany. 17.
Demand Bills	185.00

COFFEE.

	New York, Jany. 17.
Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality) Spot	15-5/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 17. 10-10 a.m.	Closing
January	7.04	7.04—.04
February	7.05	7.04—.04
March	7.10	7.11—.04
April	7.14	7.14—.04
May	7.20	7.22—.03
June		7.26—.03
July	7.30	7.32—.03
August	7.33	7.34—.03
September		7.36—.03
October	7.36	7.38—.02
November		7.40—.02
December	7.40	7.43—.01
January	7.41	7.44—.01
Middling Spot		7.22—.05

SALES.

	Liverpool, Jan. 17. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	15,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 17. 10-10 a.m.	Closing
January	13.15	13.12—.03
February		13.09—.01
March	13.03	13.00
April		12.96
May	12.90	12.91—.01
June		12.86—.02
July	12.83	12.81—.02
August		12.83—.02
September		12.83—.02
October		12.91—.02
November		12.82—.03
December		12.89—.03
January		12.77—.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		13.85

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Scinde Good	5.30—.05
Scinde Fully Good	5.50—.05
Scinde Fine	5.70—.05
Bengall Good	5.40—.05
Bengal Fully Good	5.60—.05
Bengal Fine	5.80—.05
Oomra Good	5.95—.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.20—.05
Oomra Fine	6.45—.05
Broach Good	5.90—.05
Broach Fully Good	6.20—.05
Broach Fine	6.50—.05

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jany. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £8-0-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
CoW — ee , Combay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19-10-0.
Rapseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, Ton:—
Rapesed Toria, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £18-5-0.
Feb/Mar. shipment offered £18-0-0.
May/June shipment offered £17-17-6.

WHEAT-LONDON.

London, Jany. 17.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment value 50/6.
Rozario Santa Fe. per 63½ lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment value 50/9.
Market:—Quiet. Higher prices are being asked.
Wheat, Australian.
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers. 53/-.
Market:—Steady.
Wheat, Choice whote Karachi:—
April/May shipment value 51/-
May/June shipment value 50/-
July/Aug. shipment sellers 49/6.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

T C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 867.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 952.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 937.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173¼.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 121.95.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras; 113.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

3 months 4 3/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/8 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, Jany. 17.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Regisrer)	£117-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£49-1/4
Eastern Bank	£6
Finding Loan 4%	£87-5/8
Conversion Loan	£76-1/4
Indian Loan 5½%	£102
Rupee Paper 3½%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Government Securities 3%	£60/1/4
Consols	£55-3/8
War Loan, 5%	£101-1/8
Victory Bounds 4%	£94

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Jany 17.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	30.15
T.T. Milan on London	112.72
T.T. Berlin on London	25.18
T.T. Paris on London	122.01

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jany. 17.

Smoked sheet, standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, 1/7-5/8 Buyers
Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb .Spot. 1/7-7/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot. 1/7-1/2 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb. spot. 1/7-3/4 Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Jany. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Apl/May shipment nominal £16-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment buyers. £14-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jany. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Feb/Apl. delivery, buyers. 30/1½.
May/Aug. delivery buyers 20/3.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jany. 17.

Silver—China and India abought. Market closed uncertain.

Spot	25-7/8+3/16
Forward	25-11/16+3/1

LONDON GOLD.

	London Jany. 17.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Jany. 17.
Interest, Day to day Loands	3-1/4%
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/32%
Bank bills 6 months	4-1/8%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-3/4%

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jany. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 20/6 nominal.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/3.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/4-1/2.
Java Sugar, F ne Whte, Dutch Srandard No. 25, C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/5-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/6-1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN:—New York: Declined on long liquidation. Later prices rallied on good spot demand. Futures 2 to 5 lower. Spot unchanged 13.55c.

LOCAL MARKET:—Scattered selling. General sentiment awaiting reactions. Closed quiet but steady. Bengal Dec.-Jan. strong. Shorts caught.

Private Cables and Reports:

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:

New York May highest 13.64 (10.11 a.m.)

Lowest 13.47 (2.15 p.m.)

Liverpool: Despite large long liquidation tone of market good owing to good spot sales (15,000 bales), and improved trade outlook.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.

"Market hesitating; many selling by longs. Good demand for actual. We ought to have a slight reaction. Think present prices safe even if the market should go temporarily lower. Have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s Report: In the Home markets reports of better trade are again in evidence and whilst we can not expect a rapid revival the position seems much healthier and we advise purchases in easy markets.

AMERICANS.

BOMBAY, January 18.

Yesteday the New York futures market opened one point lower and improved 7 points on scattered buying. At the advance, there was free long liquidation believed on account of Bullish operator, prices broke 17 points from the highest touched. At this levtl some support was accorded by the trade and prices registered a small rise. The closing prices show a loss of 2 to 5 points. Good demand continues for ready cotton and there is no pressure from the South. Spot prices closed unchanged at 13.55c.

The Liverpool market opened 3|4 points lower. In spite of continued selling by bulls, the market presented a good undertone chiefly influenced by record sales of 15,000 bales. Spot quotations were reduced by 5 points at 7.22d. pre lb.

Recently American cotton markets are witnessing continued pressure of heavy long liquidation by Bulls. The spot demand continues excellent and prices are well maintained. There is no pressure of hedge selling from the South. The net ginning report upto 16th instant will be issued in America on the 24th instant. No pointers dicate small figure due to unfavourable weare received so far but private advices inther. The immediate future of the market depends pon demand by the trade and as long as it continues at present rate, there is nothing in the situation to cause any marked weakness. The technical position of the market is rendered healthy as a result of recent long liquidation and we will not wonder if the prices attain further higher level.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Following easier American advices, our market opened quiet for Broach Apl/May at Rs. 259/8 and prices declined further on scattered selling by local operators and some Commission Houses. Later prices improved on good enquiry and cloed steady at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	259/8	259/8	258/8	259/4
Jan/Apl	264	264/8	263	264/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	248/8	248/8	247	248
March	246	246/8	245/8	246/8
May	247	247/8	246/8	247/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	226/8	228	226/8	228
March	220	221/8	220	221/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 7 points. Our market opened quiet with little enquiry from Offices, while scattered selling wass effected by local jobbers. The fluctuation was a small one and the market closed quiet. There was good demand in Bengals by mills and short were caught, who covered which strengthened prices for Bengal contracts.—

Broach				
Apl/May	259	259/4	258/8	258/8
Jan/Apl	264	264	263/8	263/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	248	248	247/8	247/8
March	245/8	246	245/8	245/8
May	247	247	246/8	246/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	228/8	230/8	228/8	230/8
March	222	222/8	222	222/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		
„	Fine	„	238/40	+7
„	F.G.	„	232/35	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	337/39	
„	F.G.	„	230/32	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	266/67	
Nagpur	„	„	266/67	+21/2
Yeotmal	„	„	255/57	
Arvi	„	„	258/60	
Amraoti	„	„	255/57	
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	253/55	+4/5
Mulkapur	„	„	240/42	
Khandesh		„	238/40	-8/9
Muthia	Fine	„	230/33	-13
„	F.G.	„	....	16
			Old.	Feb. Mar.
Broach	Fine		240/45	+14 +10
Coompta		M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good.	„	215	
Cambodia	Fine	„	275/85	
Kalagin	„	„	200	

BOMB RATE.

Bengal	Dec/Jan	229
Bengal	March	222
Broach	Apl/May	259
Broach	Jan	264
Oomra	Dec/Jan	247
Oomra	March	246
Oomra	May	247

Bengal	245	238	231	223
S/P.	241	234	227	219
Rajputana	245	238	231	223
Oomra	257	252	247	242
C. P. No. 1	272	267	262	257
C. P. No. 2	265	260	255	250
Khandesh	246	241	256	231

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

300	G. Dossa & Co.	Khandesh	245/247
200	G. Dossa & Co.	Burunpur	249
100	Suzuki & Co.	Karanja	256
100	Moon mill	Kuradwadi	245
100	Down mill	Bhavnagar	235
200	L. K. Vashanjee	Wun.	269
100	K. Mamanjee	Bengal	240
100	Cohinoor Mill	Muthia	235
200	Toyomankwa	Muthia	238
100	Forbes Co.	Jalgaon	242
100	H. Nanshi & Co.	Ambala	243
100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Bodvad.	246
200	A. Damodar	Pandurnee	270

LONDON METALS.

	London, Jany. 17.
Copper, English Best Selected,	£61-1/4
Copper, Braziers,	£70-1/2
Yellow Metal,	£66-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£28 4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£16-1/
Tin, English Ingots,	£300-1/

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 18,

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days'	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	6,363	1,83,077	1,74,098
Central India	3,789	92,011	1,62,427
Barsi and Nagar	3 987	87,040	93,868
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,431	28,241	32,174
Berar	5,235	2,18,819	1 86715
Central Provinces	3,353	73,768	95,305
Total Oomras	25,159	6,82,956	7,44,587
Dholers	807	23,282	90,852
N. W. Provinces	409	44,144	1,16,604
Rajputana	156	13,564	43,888
Sind-Punjab	1,884	49 311	102,893
Broach		239	6,495
Coompta & Dharwar		19,648	12,678
Westerns- Northerns		8,756	7,159
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		2,849	1,879
American		59,343	143
Egyptian and African		20,166	29,179
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	28,415	9,29,291	11,64,623

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st. Sept. to 13th. Jan. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,668	92,850	1,70,577
Japan & China	21,500	2,56,983	4,03,359
Coast Forts		4,786	9,487
Up-country by Rail		40,270	4,259
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		77,684	1,06,524
Total	25,188	4,72,573	6,94,206

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon 17th inst.

Wheat	6,813 cwts.
Linseed	3,511 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	316 „
Gingellyseeds	1,945 „
Poppyseed	3 „
Groundnuts	17,728 „
Castorseed	11,940 „
Rice	4,474 „
Mirabollams	5,525 „
Cottonseed	16,458 „
Gram	1,711 „
Joowar	526 „
Barley	308 „
Bajree	1,812 tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE,

TATA IRONS RECEDING.

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened with a good demand for Mill shares but after a small improvement, there came in long liquidation which caused some decline. The closing tone was steady and prices recorded a small change on our previous close.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 917|8 improved to 920 but eased off and closed at 916|4. Fazeel followed Dyeing and after improving to 876|4 closed at 871|4. Century closed unchanged.

Tata iron shares opened from but the advance, met free liquidation on account of bulls and ruled easy. Ordinary closed at 55|4, while Defferds were weak at 158|12.

Owing to proposed removal of the restrictions which hitherto continued under Imperial Bank Act of 1921, there was very good demand for Imperial Bank shares which were quoted at 1525 ex-dividend. As soon as the demand was supplied, prices registered a sharp break of 20 and closed easy at 1505.

Mill shares are likely to rule steady until the Tariff Board report is out, while Tata Iron shares may see some weakness before they rally.

The following are to-day's closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	1-2	77	4
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	30	12
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1505	XD
Imperial Contributory	125	10	376	4 XD
Union	5	0 4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		20	4
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30	8
Indian Cement O.	350		121	4
Katni Cement O.	100		121	4
Katni Cement D.	40		370	
Punjab Cement O	10		6	14
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	51	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	109	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	93	1-2
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82	1-2
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	100	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	697	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		191	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		245	
Scindia Steam	15—0—		13	12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		517	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		980	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	138	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	100		75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1060	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	990	
Tata power O.	1,000		617	8
Tata power P.	1,000		820	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			465	
Akbari	500		160	
Fort	475		300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1,000	
Indian Cotton	126	20	221	1-4
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India	1,000		950	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	600	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100		240	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100		71	4
Meyer Sassoon	100		99	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		130	
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay	100	10	135	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	306	4
Osmanshahi (100)	7		60	
Pearl	250	12	498	12
Phoenix	100	10	797	8
Premier	100		13	
Sasoon Cotton	100		17	
Sassoon Silk	500		515	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450 7900	
Simplex	260		14	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		30	
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	511	4
Swan	100		157	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500		121	4
Vishnu CottonO.	509	90	2450	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	587	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	00	3	172	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4 0	7	
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		190	
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	370	
New Union Flour Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	645	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	125	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100		77	4
Tata Iron Defd.	30		158	12

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Jan. 18

JUTE.

Albion	..	535	Howrah	..	46/10	
Alliance	..	605	India	..		
Alexandra	..	360	Kamarhatty		710	
Anglo-India		410	Kankanarrah		564	
Auckland	..	295	Kelvin	..	685	
Barnagore	..	220	Khardha	..	500	
Bally	..	246	Kinnison		1040	
Birla	..	11/12	Lansdowne		315	
Belvedere	..	633	Lawrence	..	648	
Budge-Budge		532	Lothian	..	505	
Caledonian	..	620	Naihati	..	510	
Chapdani	..	189	National	..	34	
Clive	..	39/10	New Central		650	
Craig	..	5/8	Northbrook		59	
Cheviot	..	319	Nudea	..	48	
Dalhousie	..	480	Orient	..	272	
Delta	..	615	Presidency	..	9/5	
Empire	..	58	Reliance	..	78	
Fort Gloster	..	990	Soorah	..	32	
Fort William		386	Standard	..	491	
Gondalpara		1100	Union	..	620	
Gourepore	..	775	Waverly	..	7	
Hukumchand		14/6	HESSIAN	..	14/12	
Hooghly	..	86	JUTE	..	67	

COTTON

Agra United		Dunbar	173
Bowaria	..	Keshavram Cotton	4
Bengal Nagpur	22/12	New Ring	

COAL

Burrakur	.. 19/4	Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur	15	Neetooria	
Gusick and.. Musalia	..	New Kendah Raneegunge	31/6
Katras Jherriah		Samla Kendra	

MISCELLANEOUS

B.B. Petrol'm.	7/1	I Standard	
B.I. Corporn		Wagon	28
B.I., „ D		Marshalls	..
Burma Corp	10/8	Madon Theatres	5
C.P. Cement		Scindia Steam	
Howra Oil		Titagar Paper	
Hume Pipe		Thorney Croft.	
I.I. Still	.. 9/12	Imperial Bank	1530
		„ Conty.	378

Remarks:—Jute shares were quiet but remained steady a the close. Government securities were quiet 3½ per cent Government Paper 77/9, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 107/8, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/10.

Tata Iron and Steel Co.	..	75	..	55	4	
Thacker	..	50	..	105		
Telephone	..	50	nil	38	8	
INSURANCE COMPANIES						
Empire of India	..	50	22-8	710		
Industrial & Prudential		6	1.4 p.c.	4		
Jupiter	..	15	..	5	2	
New India	..	25	1y	22	4	
Oriental Life	..	100	30 p.c.	1125		
Vulcan	..	10	0-6-0	5	1	
MILLS						
Ahmedabad Advance		100	10	402	8	
Alliance	..	100	..	30		
Apollo	..	50	..	9		
Assur Virjee	..	6	..	2	8	
Berar Manfg.	..	200	30	210		
Bombay Cotton O.		500	15	305		
Bombay Cotton P.		10	5 p.c.	5	8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.,		250	25	916	4	
Bombay Industrial		100	..	7		
Bombay Woollen	..	100	..	70		
Bradbury	..	250	nil	280		
Bradbury P.	..	250	7 p.c.	172	8	
Broach Fine Counts		250	..	70		
Century	..	100	20y	397	8	
Central India O.	..	100	16	511	4	
Central India P.	..	500	5 p.c.	465		
Ceylon	..	100	..	40		
Colaba Land	..	100	..	140		
Coorla	..	100	..	141	4	
Crescent	..	100	4	172	8	
Currimbhoy	..	250	..	200		
David	..	500	..	240		
Dawn	..	250	40	650		
E. D. Sassoon United O.	..	7/8		1 2	0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney		250	nil	211	4	
Edward Sassoon	..	200	nil	140		
Elphinstons O.	..	100	..	29	1-2	
Emperor Edward	..	500	..	217	8	
Fazulbhoy	..	250	25	871	4	
Finlay	..	100	nil	128	12	
Framjee Petit	..	1,000	..	620		
Globe	..	100	..	38	12	
Gokak	..	100	5	117	8	
Indoostan	..	1,000	125	1075		
Indian Blaching,		100	6	165		
Indian Manufacturing		1,000	751	1000		
Indore Malwa United		100	18-12	310		
Jam she O,	..	250	..	75		
Khatau Makanjee	..	Nil	..	100		
Kilachand	..	25	..	3	14	
Kohinoor	..	500	..	1150		
Lakshmi Cotton	..	1,000	150	5900		
Madhora Scindia	..	100	..	18		
Madhowji Dharamsi		100	..	132	8	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS						
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	402	8	
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	305		
Bombay Dyeing	..	917 8	920 916 4	916	4	
Century	..	398 12	401 4 397 8	397	8	
Central India	..	..	..	511	4	
Colaba Land	..	..	..	142	8	
Crescent	..	..	..	172	8	
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	137	8	
Faz ulbhoy	..	872 8	876 4 871 4	871	4	
Finlay	..	..	..	130		
Globe	..	..	..	38	12	
Gokak	..	..	..	117	8	
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	165		
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	340		
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1139		
Madhowjee	..	..	..	132	8	
Mathuradas	..	..	..	72	8	
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	80		
Mysore	..	..	..	115		
New Great	..	310	310 306 4	306	4	
Pearl	..	500	502 8 497 8	498	12	
Pabany	..	..	..	211	4	
Phoenix	..	..	..	396	4	
Simplex	..	..	..	145		
Swadeshi	..	..	..	511	4	
Swan Mills	..	..	..	152	8	
Tata Mills	..	..	..	121	4	
MISCELLANEOUS						
Alcock	..	..	..	240		
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	191	4	
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	20	4	
Central India Mining	..	..	..	30	8	
Indian Cement	..	..	..	121	4	
Katni Cement ord.	..	..	..	121	4	
Shivarajpur	..	..	..	81	12	
Tram Co. Ord.	..	..	..	138	12	
Tata Hydro	..	1067 8	1067 8 1060	1060		
Tata Iron & Steel ord.		58 4	59 54 8	55	4	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.		175	175 156 4	158	12	
Govt. Paper 3 1/2 per cent	..	..	..	77	12	
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.	..	..	..	107	14	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal A Ward bye-election, Skating Rink, Fort.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

"At Home" at Government House, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails of January 6, due at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Malwa" at Aden.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Public meeting to present addreess and purse to Mr. S. Saklatwala, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Yamagatamaru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 20th January, 1927.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswanananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Thursday) public class in English on the "Bhagvad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandera Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A fortnightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Branch, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Royal Institute of Science.

DOES INDIA WANT A CENTRAL BANK?

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Banking Association, Mr. A. D. Shroff will deliver a lecture on "Does India want a Central Bank?" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. in the College premises, when Mr. A. G. Gray, manager, Bank of India Ltd., will preside.

INVESTITURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At an Investiture to be held at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, to-morrow (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m., His Excellency the Governor intends to present insignias, medals, badges, etc.

SARASWATHI SANGATHAN SABHA.

The second annual general body meeting of the Saraswathi Sangeetha Sabha, Dadar, will be held on Sunday (the 23rd instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sabha premises.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Committee will be held to-day (Wednes- Committee will be held on to-day (Wednesday), the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

The remittances during the week-ending 15th January, 1927, were 3,25,000 pound sterling. The total remittances from 1st April 1926 to 15th January 1927 were 23,750,000. Of this, the amount of £1,425,000 represents remittances to meet the sales of sterling.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA BIRTH-DAY ANNIVERSARY.

The Sixty-fifth Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Ashrama, Khar, on Sunday, the 30th instant. His Holiness Swami Shivanandaji Maharaj, President of the Ramkrishna Mission, is expected to be present on the occasion. There will be "Bhajan and prayachan" in the morning between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. and the poor will be fed at 11 a.m. Contributions for the feeding of the poor will be thankfully passed:—

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—Small pox attacks 3, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 71; Total mortality this day last year was 103.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

A public lecture on "Industrial Peace will be delivered by Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree at the College on Friday, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m. Mr. H. P. Mody, President, Millowners' Association, Bombay, has kindly consented to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of 6th instant left Aden at 8 a.m. on the 17th instant. In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 21st instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the following day.

S.S. "RANCHI."

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., advise us that they have ascertained by cable that the late arrival of the incoming mail steamer s.s. "Ranchi" is attributable to the late departure of the connecting steamer "Mantua" at Marseilles, bad weather experienced in the Mediterranean, and the difficulty in maintaining speed in the Red Sea owing to the bad quality of the available coal supplies.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wilson attended an Executive Committee Meeting for the Bombay Presidency Baby Week on Monday, the 17th January.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Installation of Lodge Eastern Star on Monday, the 17th January.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left for Delhi on Monday by the U. P. Punjab mail.—Free Press.

MEANINGLESS CROSS EXAMINATION.

CHASMAWALA SNUBBED IN COURT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 18.

The hearing of the Chasmawala gang case was taken up yesterday morning, and as one of the accused fell ill in the Court premises, thee Court had to adojourn for a while.

Keshav Vishnu Patil, an employee in G. I. P. Railway, deposed that he was informed in the month of September 1925, by one Pandurang Ramchandra that his room was broken open by some one and the articles were lying scattered. On going home, he found a rain-coat worth Rs. 22, 1 Dhotur, a dish and about Rs. 2-8 missing. As he had to attend his duties at odd hours he could not find time to inform the Police of the theft. The gave his first information three months later when the Police went to his place to inquire if any theft was committed. Except the rain-coat, none of the other stolen property was recovered.

Shavakshaw Pallonji, the proprietor of Edward Bar, Bandra said, that one day in October 1925 he closed his liquor-shop at about 10 p.m. and went home. Next morning his servant informed him htat somebody had broken open the padlock. The immediately informed the Police who accompanied him to the shop. On going there he found that five whisky bottles were stolen. In cross-examination to Chasmawala he stated he had never seen any of the accused before they were arrested by the Police.

THEFT OF A GOLD CHAIN.

Punamchand Khemraj, stated that on 19th September 1925, he purchased a gold chain for Rs. 50 as 4 from Chasmawala who at that time described himself as one Vishwanath Shankar Bhoslekar. The chain was subsequently melted and converted into another ornament. The witness had stated that while Chasmawala came to his shop two persons who had accompanied him were standing outside the shop. This statement provided Chasmawala a good material for cross examination. He wanted a full description of the two men standing near the shop. He put a number of questions which the witness answered by simply saying "I don't remember." Thereupon Chasmawala asked the witness whether he could say if any one of those persons standing outside had any tail. The Court, immediately snubbed him and warned him that if he repeated any such questions he would not be allowed to cross-examine. The gold chain which was purchased by the last witness was stolen from a grocer's shop in Merry Building a t Bandra and wned by Vasanji. He deposed that on 18th September 1925, one Mr. Mathews pledged the gold chain to him on behalf of one Mr. Samuel. Next day, when he went to his shop at 6-30 a.m. he found that the shop was broken open and the gold chain along with a charity box and a box containing Rs. 5 stolen.

In all 12 witnesses were examined to-day. At about a quarter to 12 p. m. ths Court had to adjourn the proceedings for half an hour as accused. No 4 Hasan Haji was not well. Before resumption of the case, the accuseed No. 4 stated in reply to a question from the Court that he was quite well and that the case should go on.

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

MARKED DECREASE IN TONNAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Lloyd's register of annual summary of the World's shipbuilding for 1926 shows that 600 vessels of tonnage of 1,674 thousand were launched throughout the world of which 639 thousand were by Great Britain and Ireland. Decrease in the worlds shipbuilding compared with 1925 was 518 thousand and decrease in Great Britain and Ireland 445 thousand. Compared with the record year of 1919 the decrease throughout the world was nearly 5,500 thousand tons. Vessels launched included 22 of tonnage of over 10,000 and 8 of over 15,000. The largest vessel was the turbine steamer Ile De France of 43,000 tons. Tonnage afloat in June 1926 was 59,117 thousand compared with 42,514 thousand in June 1914. Tonnage of tankers is now 5,665 thousand compared with 1,479 thousand in 1914 and of motorships 3 500 thousand compared with 234 thousand while tonnage of steamers ltted with oil fuel is 18,250 thousand compared with 1,310 thousand.—Reuter.

BARISAL, Jan. 18.

Seven atyagraha prsioners have been removed from Patwakhali to Barisal. Ten Satyagraha volunteers have arrived here to-day from Calcutta.—A. P.

ADDRESS AND PURSE.

TO SHAPURJI SAKLATVAL LA

Under the auspices of Parsi Rajkeya Subha a public meeting will be held at Cowarji Jehangir Hall on Monday (24th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to present a public address and a purse to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvalla, M.P., who will speak on (1) India and Parliament, (2) India and the Empire, (3) India and Asiatic Federation, (4) India and World Politics, (5) What made me a Communist; and (6) My Message to My Motherland.

Fees are from 8 as. to Rs. 10. Tickets can be had from B. F. Bharucha, "Advocate Building," Share Bazaar, 4 to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY NINTH WINTER MEETING.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.

(BY "SENEX.")

2-0 p.m.—THE BELLASIS PLATE. Div. I.

BRITISH INDIA	1
GLAD EYE	2
GHAZUWAN	3

2-30 p.m.—THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Div. II.

HABOOB	1
LUCKY THOUGHT	2
FATHA	3

3-0 p.m.—THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Div. III.

AMAR	1
COMPANY	2
VERSHAN	3

3-30 p.m.—THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Div. IV.

PEKIN	1
TELAFAR	2
AZEDIN	3

4-0 p.m.—THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.

VESINGTON PLANET	1
THE FLOWER	2
CRUSHED GLASS	3

4-30 p.m.—THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.

ROSEWATER	1
THE TYPHOON	2
MOTU PAOPRIO	3

5-30 p.m.—THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.

COED CANLAS	1
VENTOSE	2

5.0 p.m.—THE DONCASTER PLATE.

LEINSTER WONDER	1
ORMISTON	2
ELTONIAN	3

6-0 p.m.—THE MAHIM PLATE.

SANATOGEN	1
HASHASH	2
SELMAN	3

T. U. C. COUNCIL'S ACCUSATION.

"SUNDAY WORKER" DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The "Sunday Worker" retorts the T. U. C. Council, demanding withdrawal of an "unjustifiable accusation." It declares that no confidence was ever reposed in or accepted by the "Sunday Worker" which did not receive any copy of the report although the latter was circulated to the capitalist press. It says the report was handed to the "Sunday Worker" by a delegate of the conference who requested its publication. The paper concludes: "We are entitled to obtain the use of material in our own way."—Reuter's Special.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF LEAGUE OPIUM COMMISSION

LONDON, January 17.

Geneva.—At the opening of the League Opium Commission's nineth session to-day, Sir John Campbell, India was elected President. Italy was represented for the first time on the Commission by Sgr. Cavazzoni. Proceedings are being attended by a United States observer.—Reuter.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT BEARSTED.

The death is announced of Viscount Bearsted, whose wife also died last night.—Reuter Special.

(Viscount Marcus Samuel Hearsted whose death is reported at the age of 74 was knighted for services rendered to H.M.S. "Victorious" in 1898. He was made Lord Mayor of London for 1902-03. He developed large oil-fields in the Far East for which he received official vote of thanks, and received peerage for "eminent public and national services" in 1903.-

ARRIVAL AT PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 18.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Earl Winterton and party landed here this afternoon.—A. P.

END OF THE EDWARD MILL STRIKE.

The authorities of the Emperor Edward Mills opened the mills as usual on Tuesday morning and all the workers of the spinning and carding department and 40 weavers turned up to resuma work. The other weavers remained absent. As the number of those present was not sufficient enough to start work, the authorities closed the mill again. There was no disturbance and the police arrangements made on Sunday were continued.

The management put up a notice on Tuesday morning informing the strikers that if they did not resume duty by Wednesday morning their wages would be forfeited. About 300 workmen assembled near the mill on Tuesday morning and Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Trade Union Congress informed them that the management was not prepared to consider their grievances until they resumed duty. The workers thereupon agreed to join duties on Wednesday morning.

A Rangoon message says:—

News has been received by Messrs. Steel Bros. and Co. Ltd., of the death of Mr. Norman Jackson, forest assistant at Pyinmana of stab wounds near Ywadaw village. The motive for the crime has not been discovered.—Free Press.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE!

"PIONEERS" COMMENTS ON BACK BAY REPORT.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

The "Pioneer," commenting on the Back Bay report, writes:—Caught in the maelstorm of post ballum finance many great schemes in India as in other countries went grievously wrong. And the maelstorm undoubtedly affected decisions to the point of disregard of the ordinary canons of caution and business-like care. The result was that grave errors of judgment and astounding omissions were made leading to disaster. That in brief is the verdict of the Mears Committee. The report is a singularly lucid and authoritative document. There is indeed no reason, after studying it, to doubt that before a score of years have passed, the people of Bombay will find cause to bless rather than to blame the courage of the men who for all their errors and rashness put this scheme in train.—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

WIFE'S PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Los Angeles.—Conjugal difference in the household of the film star, Charlie Chaplain, is freely ventilated in the newspepers in connection with the petition for divorce by Chaplin's wife whom the Court to-day granted temporary alimony of four thousand dollars monthly and further four thousand dollars for lawyer's fees pending the hearing of the suit.—Reuter.

ECHO OF DAKSHINESWAR BOMB CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Justice Buckland to-day disposed of the reference in the case in which Debiprasad was convicted by the Special Tribunal along with nine others for being in possession of arms and for manufacturing explosive substances and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Debiprasad was one of the accused in the Dakshineswar bomb case. He with the other accused appealed to the High Court. Justices Suhrawardy and Cammiade who heard the appeal differed in opinion. Justice Suhralardy wanted to give Debiprasad hee benefi of the doubt while Justice Cammiade upheld the conviction. On reference Justice Buckland agreeing with Justice Cammiade dismissed the appeal.

VILLAGERS' PLUCKY FIGHT AGAINST DACOITS.

RANGOON, Jan. 18.

The villagers of Aungnok successfully resisted dacoits armed with guns putting them to flight and recovering one gun. His Excellency the Governor has asked the Deputy Commissioner of Yamethin to convey his hearty congratulations to the villagers on their brave and successful action.—A. P.

SAKLATWALA'S PROGRAMME IN GUJARAT

NAVSARI.

WEDNESDAY 19TH.

Public Procession.
Municipal Welcome.
Public meetings.

SURAT.

THURSDAY, 20TH.

Public reception at 10.30 a.m.
Public meeting in the evening.

AHMEDABAD.

FRIDAY, 21ST.

Arrival 6.30 a.m.
Reception at Station.
Immediately goes to Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram.

Visit to Mill quarters in the noon visit to Labour Union.
Public meeting in the evening.

SATURDAY, 22ND.

Visit to Mills' Labourers houses, hospitals and schools.
Public Lecture in the evening.

SUNDAY, 23RD.

Labour meeting in the morning.
Noon: Talk with mill-owners.
Evening: Lecture and tea party.

VISIT TO SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala will leave Bombay on Tuesday and reach Navsari on Wednesday morning. He will arrive in Surat on Thursday and expects to be in Ahmedabad from Friday to Sunday. There he will visit the Satyagrahashram, slum quarters, Labour Unions, Hospitals and Sabarmati jail. This programme will be adhered to unless he leaves immediately for Lahore.

DEVELOP A NEW IDEOLOGY.

"GO AHEAD, DON'T FALL BACK."

COMRADE "SAK" CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

"I want you, young men and women to push forward in the struggle of life, to develop a perfect ideology—not a sort of an unbridled, unorganised poetic imagination that can lead you no where, but a perfectly organised, disciplined and go-ahead ideology that can take you to your desired goal. I don't know whether all of you are Socialists, but as your friend and comrade, I have every right to wish that every one of you become a Socialist in the near future. Catch time by the forelock and never retrace your step back." This was the inspiring message given by Comrade Saklatvala on Tuesday morning to the young men and women congregated at the Congress House. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara presided.

THE SAME THREAD RUNNING.

Mr. Saklatvala, who explained to his hearears the doctrine and basic principles of Communism with a school-master's simplicity and good understanding, observed that the thread of the same spirit was running through the whole world. The young men and women of India were as anxious to play their proper parts in the social, economical and political emancipation of their country, as their brethren in other lands. He was glad to see that along with Congress meetings they had called this Congress Volunteer Corps to maintain peace and order. In England they had a similar "Labour Defence Corps" carrying on almost similar duties.

YOUNG COMRADES' LEAGUE.

Referring to youngmen's organisations in England, Mr. Saklatvala informed that they had started a Young Communist League there to train the youth in the doctrine of Communism. In the Communist Party, only responsible people of 23 or upwards were admitted as members. Young persons between 10 and 23 had a party for themselves and it was the Young Communist Party. Mr. Saklavala added that in spite of the outrageous criticism poured on that party by the Conservative Press and the platform, the party was making magnificent progress year after year.

BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Contrasting the Brotherhood movements in England and India the speaker pointed out that the Brotherhood movement in England was a semi-religious Socialist movement. The object of that movement was to create their own Church. Their Church had no ordained Priest and its followers practised religion rather than preaching it.

CULTIVATE NEW IDEOLOGY.

Coming to the spirit of the day, Mr. Saklatvala said, "In life, what we are confronted with can be divided into two different sections. One is the immediate outlook arising out of the physical environments and the other is the ultimate goal which you will have to reach either consciously or unconsciously. It's no use simply being pushed forward by the crowd to an unknown destination. On the contrary you must march your way steadily, bravely and with well-thought out plan. It is time now that you must cultivate a new ideology—the ideology that will inspire you for better and nobler events. Remember when the day of reckoning comes, people must not call you mediocres. Your duty towards the human race demands that you must go ahead like valiant soldiers in a forward march."

A DELICATE POINT.

"It is as an ideologist," continued the speaker, "that I have to differ from my revered friend and also an ideologist, Mahatma Gandhi. With all frankness of my heart I must acknowledge that Mahatma Gandhi is a model for all ideologists. His tremendous sacrifice, and unflinching determination for the cause of his ideology, are simply marvellous. I want you to follow his internal virtues and methods as an ideologist. But I want you not to step beyond the first line. Gandhi's ideology takes the past as its goal, while I want you to work to the future and determine your goal. The human progress has marched too far to retrace its step back now. I, therefore, sincerely appeal to you to develop your ideologies with an eye on the future."

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

In conclusion, the Communist M.P. made a personal suggestion to the members of the Brotherhood. He said it was better for them to take their right place in the world struggle. They did not want their institution to continue on the lines of English Brotherhood which was a semi-religious movement. He, therefore, wanted them to convert the Brotherhood into "Young Comrades' League." That would be a more fitting nomenclature and would tell the world what it meant.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chair and Comrade 'Sak,' brought the proceedings to a close.

PURSE TO MAHATMA.

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 17.

A strong committee has been formed to give a fitting reception to Mr. Gandhi on his arrival here on the 25th instant. The District Congress Committee has resolved to present a purse containing Rs. 20,000 to Mahatma Gandhi. Similar presentations will be made at several other district headquarters which he is expected to visit. At Dharbanga Mr. Gandhi will lay the foundation stone of the newly stated orphanage and while at Muzaffarpur he will visit the school of the depressed classes.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Reuter learns that no telegrams have been received announcing any fresh incidents anywhere in China. O'Malley is still exploring the ground at Hankow. It is pointed out that any naval military and air movements are for the purpose of carrying out the policy of the British Government for the protection of life and property and must not be interpreted as in any way an aggressive action. Decisions at yesterday's Cabinet meeting were in conformity with the known policy of the Government towards China, which has not changed. It is believed that satisfaction can be given to the many desires of the Cantonese but there can be no surrender to threats of violence.—Reuter.

MALTA, Jan. 18.

First cruiser squadron except Dauntless is proceeding to Shanghai under command of Rear Admiral William Boyle. The Hospital ship Marine which is at present in dry dock is standing by in readiness to sail to China.—Reuter.

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The election of the President of the Assembly takes place on Thursday under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Ratnaswami Pillai ex-President of the Madras Legislative Council. So far there have been nominations in favour of only one and he is Mr. V. J. Patel. The nomination papers have been filed by four sets of members belonging to various political groups namely by Pandit Motilal Nehru seconded by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, then Mr. K. C. Neogy seconded by Mr. B. Das, Mr. K. C. Roy seconded by Mr. S. N. Haji and Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas seconded by Haji Abdulla Haroon. Brisk canvassing is proceeding for the office of the Deputy President of the Assembly and to one Hindu and three Mahomedan names already published must now be added that of Mr. Amarnath Dutt of Burdwan, a Swarajist. But nothing definite can be stated in this regard until the presidential election is over on Thursday. Practically all the members of the Legislative Assembly have arrived for the session.

There appears to be a move on the part of some Mahomedan members to form a Muslim party but nothing definite has emerged from the informal conferences that have been in progress since yesterday. Meanwhile Mr. Jinnah is hoping for the revival of the Independent party. But his position has been weakened by the cessation of a few prominent members belonging to the Independent Congress and Responsivist groups. To-day Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has summoned a meeting of Responsivists, Independent Congressmen and sympathisers at his residence to discuss questions connected with the party position. While party politics thus continues to absorb interest, members of the Assembly both old and new are equally active in giving notices of questions and resolutions. A number of resolutions have been put on the ballot list for discussion on 3rd February and among those is one by Pandit Nilkanta Das of Orissa for facilities being afforded to Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mittra, a Bengal detenue in Burma jail to come up to take oath and attend the Assembly sittings. It is understood that this resolution will stand in the way of those members who appear anxious to move adjournment of the assembly for raising the question of the absence of facilities afforded to Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mittra.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at No. 15, Windsor Place, New Delhi, at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 23rd instant for deciding on action to be taken by the Congress members of the Assembly on the Curreney Bills and also on any other matter that may be brought forward at the meeting of the committee.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Pearson has been appointed Chairman of the Jail Committee.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Jan. 18.

Previous closing rate	13.53
To-day's opening	13.50
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

Previous closing rate	7.22
To-day's opening	7.17
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing rate	7.21
Difference	—.01

Sewri	Rs. 259
Kandy	Rs. 259-8-0

LONDON SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 18.

Silver Ready	R 25-12-0
Silver Forward	R 25-9-0
Difference	—3 as.

Tone: Steady.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 19, 1927.

UNDUE FAVOURITISM.

The Government have now published the text of three Bills dealing with the monetary system of India: (1) the Bill to establish a gold standard currency for British India and to constitute a Reserve Bank of India; (2) the Bill further to amend the Imperial Bank Act; and (3) the Bill to amend the Coinage Act and the Paper Currency Act for the purpose of stabilising the rate of exchange and to lay upon Government certain obligations in regard to sale and purchase of gold. As the last-named Bill aims at the immediate stabilisation of the rupee in relation to gold and proposes to fix the exchange at 1s. 6d. that is, at the rate of one rupee for 8.47512 grains of gold it is evident that Government have neither learnt nor unlearnt anything by their experience of the last four months since the consideration of their hurriedly presented Bill was postponed by the Assembly in September. This experience, though spread over such a short period, should have proved an eye-opener even to the most hardened bureaucracy in the world. In the first instance almost every shade of political and commercial opinion has been clearly seen to be strongly opposed to the 18d. ratio and the last session of the Commercial Congress held at Calcutta practically reflected the united opinion of the country against the official ratio. Government are at perfect liberty to derive what consolation they choose from the halting attitude of the Gauhati Congress in the matter. But we are afraid the consolation is bound to be short-lived, as the Congress leaders who mustered strong at Simla during the last session for the single purpose of opposing the 18d. ratio are sure to vote solidly against the official Bill. And do not the Government know what costly gold resources they had to liquidate even during the past few months to maintain the ratio above the lower gold point and will they pay even some heed to the wise and timely warnings of able publicists and businessmen like Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Madon against the grave danger of seriously depleting our slender gold resources in the mad race for maintaining an unnatural ratio? But our Government, like the Bourbons, are heedless of coming events and we very much doubt if they will have the statesmanship of not feeding the fires of agitation by placing the measure on the Statute Book, despite the opposition of the accredited representatives of the people.

Of the first two Bills the one dealing with the Reserve Bank is far more important the other Bill being meant to carry out only consequential modifications in the powers and position of the Imperial Bank. Now we have already pledged our support to the idea of starting a new Central State Bank and we have also opposed the transfer of the enormous powers of regulating the credit and currency of the country to the present Imperial Bank. As we have stated before, "the demand for a gold standard with a gold currency whatever it implies involves the retention in the country of central banking as well as currency reserves in the country by some authority untouched by the passing storm of politics and at the same time free from the vortex of commercial or speculative booms." We have also shown how the Imperial Bank has thoroughly proved its unfitness for these grave responsibilities as it has not only declined to help other banks even against Government securities, with any margin when there was a danger of panic, but it has shown an actual anti-national bias in its dealings in spite of the large hoard of the people's money committed to its charge. But on a perusal of even the outstanding clauses of the Bill regarding the Reserve Bank we are deeply disappointed at the autocratic manner in which Government seek to establish the Central Bank, which has been the cherished object of Indian publicists for many years past. While we are naturally gratified that Government have recognised Bombay as the financial centre of India by making it the headquarters of the new Bank, they have practically frustrated the whole object of the new institution by constituting it as a private Banking Corporation instead of the real State Bank that it ought to be. Government have practically concentrated the powers of the new Bank into the hands of the Imperial Bank by surrendering thirty per cent. of its share capital to the older corporation. So if the Imperial Bank can only manage to obtain 21 per cent. more of the Reserve Bank shares it will have a ruling power in the new Bank. Many of the concessions sought to be given to the Imperial Bank are also highly objectionable and calculated to retard the growth of real Indian banking. For the Imperial Bank will now be freed from many of its present trammels regarding loan and other business and thus will be able to enter into very disastrous competition with smaller Banks with all the superior advantages of Government balances in all towns where it will act as the agent of the Reserve Bank. And as even apart from the custody of Government money which should be deemed to be sufficient remuneration for its agency services, it is also to be indemnified for all the losses incurred by it at its new branches, it will be enabled to multiply its branches and enter into a cut-throat competition with other Banks which can never possess these unique advantages. Thus have the Government virtually been bullied into a climb-down by the extravagant clamours of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank. No wonder that the Central Board of the Bank has agreed to recommend these proposals to their shareholders. This must also imply that Sir Purshottamdas has now withdrawn his erstwhile opposition to the instituton of the Reserve Bank. But there is no doubt that the creation of the big octopus of the Reserve Bank side by side with—or shall we say under the aegis and the shadow of?—the Imperial Bank, is fraught with the greatest risks and dangers for the development of the Indian Banks and we hope popular members will stoutly and vigorously oppose all the disastrous provisions of the new Bill which seeks to show favouritism towards one Bank at the cost of its competitors. We also trust the Assembly will insist on seeing that its Standing Finance Committee is empowered to supervise the working of the Reserve Bank, especially with regard to the vast powers of note issue that will be conferred upon it, and will also see to it that the personnel and the constitution of the Bank are modelled on the roughly national lines.

LORD LYTTON'S OPPORTUNITY.

As was expected, the resolution for the revival of the Ministry in Bengal has been carried by an overwhelming majority. Sir Provos Chunder Mitter, speaking from his experience as a Minister, declared that "he had not changed his views that dyarchy was extremely unworkable, but dyarchy was an existing constitution and they should work it for the benefit of the people." Sir P. C. Mitter in making this declaration obviously gave expression to the views of all Nationalist members who supported Mr. Moberley's motion for voting the ministers' salaries. As we pointed out the other day, if Councils are now being worked, it is not because Indian Nationalists accept dyarchy or the humiliating suggestion that they have to prove their fitness for another instalment of Reforms, but because they are determined to utilise them as an additional weapon for winning freedom. Mr. Kelkar made the position quite clear in his interview which we published the other day. "If the Ministers accepting office on the initial support of party formations in Council", he said, "prove false to themselves and their parties or go astray or try to impose the will of the Government upon the Council itself, they surely deserve censure and condemnation at the hands of the Council." The Hon. Mr. Deshmukh, the C.P. Minister has accepted this position and in a speech at Yeotmal on Monday gave the assurance that he and his colleague would relinquish office the moment they found it did not serve their ends. The bureaucracy may, therefore, take timely warning. Nationalists in Bengal as in other Provinces are determined to see that the Councils are not used by the bureaucracy as instruments of reaction and we have no doubt the Swarajit members of the Bengal Council will, now that a ministry has been formed, unite their forces with those of their fellow-Nationalists for carrying out, despite the restricted opportunities available under the present constitution, constructive work in the Council as enjoined upon them by the Gauhati Congress, and see that the Ministers remain true to themselves and do not "go astray or try to impose the will of the Government on the Council." Lord Lytton is sadly mistaken if he imagines that he and his entourage will have a smooth sailing merely because a ministry has been formed. If he is wise in his day and is genuinely anxious not to be remembered as one of the most incompetent and reactionary Governors ever inflicted on Bengal he will, before he relinquishes his "gadi," undo the grievous wrong that he has done to that province and the country by imprisoning Subash Bose and his fellow-detenues without even the mockery of a trial. It may not be in his power, as Mr. Moberly pleaded, to amend the constitution; but it is surely in his power to remove a blot on the Government of which he is the head. He has an opportunity of creating a favourable atmosphere for the satisfactory settlement of the constitutional question by satisfying the united demand of the country for the release or public trial of the detenues. Will he seize the opportunity?

THE THORNY PATH.

In a special cable to "The Chronicle" Mr. Andrews says that the Dutch papers continue to be friendly to the idea of a happy termination of the Indian issue in South Africa but that a storm is brewing in Natal. India's unofficial ambassador is, therefore, proceeding to that portion of South Africa where the prejudice against the Indians is manifested in its worst form, and he will have, we are sure, the hearty co-operation of the Indian community in Natal, in making the thorny path, as the Natal settlers consider it, of reconciliation with the new situation envisaged by the Hertzog Government in regard to the Indian question, as easy to travel as possible. The nearness of the Provincial elections when the Anti-Asiatic party will make full use of the cry that White unemployment exists in Natal because of the underselling in trade and in wages of the Asiatic competitor, is a factor which may seriously jeopardise the chances of the saner portion of White South Africa persuading the Natal settlers that the time has now come, with the understanding arrived at by the Round Table Conference, for them to revise their ideas regarding Indians in the Colony. The presence of Mr. Andrews amongst them during the heat of the election days may help them to see things with a clearer vision and educate themselves better regarding the Indian issue. On their favourable attitude in the future depends the smooth working out of the agreement achieved by the Round Table Conference.

MONETARY REFORM IN INDIA

I.—THE GOLD STANDARD.

BY PROF. G. N. JOSHI.

The recommendations of the Currency Commisson are accepted by the Government of India in toto and comprehensive Bills embodying these recommendations is to be introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly on 25th January. Monetary reform is long overdue in this country and the proposed legislation is of such a vital and far-reaching importance that it is necessary for the country to formulate its demands in the light of the recommendations of the Commission. As it is essential to present our demands with a full sense of their practicability, they are set forth here on a practical basis. This moment is the most opportune to reform our monetary system and put it on a sound and lasting basis, so that it may be instrumental in promoting the welfare of the people. If this opportunity is lost, India will have to wait for years for the necessary reforms.

There are three important questions before the country. First, the question of the Standard, second, the question of the ratio or exchange rate or the relation of the token coin to the standard coin and third, the question of founding a new Central Bank (Reserve Bank) displacing the Government as the Controller of Currency.

THE BEST STANDARD.

It is admitted that though gold standard is not a perfect standard it is the only possible standard which is least open to objection and which is acceptable to the majority of mankind. Sir Basil Blackett rightly observes: "The wisdom of the world has not yet devised a means of maintaining a fixed relation between the value of gold and the value of other commodities; nor has it yet evolved a standard of value acceptable to mankind independent to any metallic measure.....Unfortunately the only alternative to a metallic standard is the adoption of some arbitrary standard based on some sort of combination of index numbers. The choice of such a standard itself offers endless opportunities for differences of opinion and even if these could be harmonised there remains the fatal objection that the proposed system makes too great demands both on human unselfishness and human wisdom." At the present stage of human knowledge and experience gold standard is the best standard with all its defects. The Commission has definitely accepted gold standard as the best standard. Indian public opinion demanded it with one voice, Sir Basil Blackett and the Finance Department clamoured for it, and the Commission has recognised this demand as sound and as the only solution for India's Currency and exchange difficulties. Unfortunately whilst recognising its soundness, the Commission has not recommended it for adoption on account of alleged practical difficulties.

It is admitted and believed by Sir Basil that if India is to reach an ideal system of currency viz; a currency absolutely convertible into gold but with gold coins not effectively or appreciably in circulation, India would have to pass first through the stage of having gold coins available at will into which all other forms of currency would be convertible. So one believes that on the whole and on all considerations an effective gold standard is necessary for India.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

The Commission rejected the scheme for an effective gold standard, gold currency standard submitted by the Finance Department because it considered it impractica ble and as involving India into risks and dangers which it would be unsafe for her to face. Accordingly it recommended its own scheme known as the Gold Bullion Standard which they call "an absolute gold standard". It is necessary to emphasize that the Commission accepts our demand for an effective gold standard but refuses to recommend its introduction on the grounds of risks, dangers and practicable difficulties. These alleged risks, dangers and difficulties are overstated, exaggerated misconceived

(Continued on page 8.)

SLAVERY ABOLISHED.

KING AMANULLAH'S DECREE.

BY G. K. N.

Indians who do not specialise in hounding the Government and its officials point to the steps which are being taken in Burma to abolish slavery. Credit is canvassed also for the League of Nations. The weight of the merit of the humane step can be measured only by a realization of the difficulties. We know the wide publicity that was given to the abolition of the inhuman customs in Nepal. And now there are two regions where direct British influence is at work to stamp out the enslavement of man. In the North-Eastern Frontier of Burma simultaneously with Kalat on the North West Frontier in Baluchistan we hear of the same move. The Northern Frontier of Burma has been overshadowed in public interest by its North-West rival. Its interests are not inferior. Soon we shall hear more of it, thanks to the rise of the Chinese. In the vicinity of Myitkyina (pronounce Michina) the terminus of the Burma Railways, and in the Shan States slavery though rare is not unknown.

TRIBAL PRIMITIVE CUSTOMS.

Although Burma is preponderatingly populated by the Burmans there are diverse other tribes with totally different languages, forms of religion and grades of civilization. One of these tribes are the Kachins. They are ruled by some hundred petty princelings. The men seem hardly to have emerged from a primordial state of civilization in some respects. There are among them primitive customs and slavery has flourished from time immemorial. It is strange, however, that more vigorous and earlier action has not been taken to uproot the evil. For Upper Burma came under direct British sway since so long ago as 1887. The Governor of Burma has had still to parley with the Kachin chieftains on the custom which they are reluctant to stamp out:

"I have also carefully considered the petition" said he "made to me by Nglan Lo, who recently paid his respects to me in Rangoon. This is my reply and decision. The country you occupy belongs to the British Government and in it are many slaves who, I know, are very unhappy. Many have run away and some of their owners have re-captured them in the administrated territory. Also to keep up the supply of slaves, men from across the border commit raids. All the Governments of the world have now agreed that slavery is a bad custom and must be abolished. As I have already told you, slavery was abolished under my orders in Hykawng Valley last year and it must be abolished this year in the Triangle and elsewhere in the Kachin Hills where it exists."

IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Now we turn to the other extreme of the Indian Empire. As a result of the consistent efforts, we read, made by the Baluchistan administrator the interest of the Khan of Kalat has been aroused. We further learn, however, that that interest does not date farther back than 1925. And the ruler of Kalat has only now decreed that no man, woman, or child shall be sold, bought, gifted or inherited. The decree is welcome as a matter of course. But it is one thing to promulgate it; it is quite another to enforce its provisions. In both the countries, one under direct British rule, the other in the sphere of exclusive British influence, to vanquish the custom of making bondsmen would appear to us to demand more live measures. The Kachins are a hard working people, more hard working than the Burmans and are extremely susceptible to new ideas and impressions. During the War they were more easily recruited. I saw more of them than even the Karens, another Burma tribe, the major portion of whom have been converted to Christianity. It may appear at first sight highly improbable that the Kalat Baluch should reconcile himself to payment for manual labour. But when we consider his surroundings we become more sanguine and deprecate the tardy cognizance by the British of an abasing abuse. For while the extirpation of the great social wrong is still in its initial stages in a country where British influence is paramount, Persia is entirely slave free.

KING AMANULLA'S EXAMPLE.

Equally admirable is the exemplary keenness for reform translated into action by His Majesty the King Amanulla Khan of Afghanistan. Since his accession to the throne eight years ago he has emancipated all serfs. No one now in Kabul owns a slave of either sex. The transformation which the King has brought about in a few years cannot be justly envisaged except by a reference to the preceding epoch. The Hazaras and the unfortunate inhabitants of what was called Kafirstan were the quarries for serfdom. Islam was forced on the Kafirs by the present King's predecessor. The country which was called Kafirstan was renamed Nuristan. Slavery as an institution lingered in Afghanistan. It was not extinguished. The thoroughness with which it has been stamped out by the present Ruler is a proof as much of the efficiency of the personal administration of King Amanulla as of a spontaneous aspiration on the part of the Afghans to come in line with the advanced countries of the West. Students of the Middle East have long wondered that while the emancipation of slaves in Nepal has been given legitimate and adequate publicity and while Burma's and Baluchistan's resumed attempts are duly broadcasted no publicist has troubled to do justice to Afghanistan. From what I know of the Kachins and the Burma-Chinese border and especially the disturbed state of the area to-day, there agents of civilized modernism in Afghanistan will not be easily overtaken by the British Governor of Burma.

Notes of the Day.

Their One Object.

The announcement by Reuter that the military situation in China is overshadowed "by the signs of the gradual formation of a united front" by both the Northern and Southern Nationalist elements indicates how perilous is the position of the Imperially-minded Britons in that country who would like Downing Street to help them retain their prestige and their iniquitous extra-territorial rights by giving them armed support. The British Government have, of course, made an imposing show of naval force on the Yangtse and they will keep a whole squadron of battleships ready at Shanghai if necessary. But Chinese Nationalism whether in the North or the South has one object. It is as determined not to be terrified by this warlike demonstration as it is unwilling to enter into negotiations with Britain which are meant only to gain time. It is regrettable that mobs get out of hand in the Chinese towns and pillage mission property but responsible nationalist opinion in China is doing its best to control their fury. The anti-foreign demonstration in Canton to be held on Sunday was successfully cancelled under the pressure of the nationalist leaders. The best thing for Britain is now not merely to talk of conciliating China but actually to work for such conciliation.

The Warning.

The "Manchester Guardian" warns Indian Princes in an editorial, which Reuter summarises, against contining to be autocrats. It hopes the more intelligent of them will be influenced in the direction of utilising the capacity for self-government of their subjects by the thought that the British Government's renunciation of the policy of absorption will not bind a Swaraj Government in India. There is no reason why the "Manchester Guardian" should think that a "self-governing India when Swaraj comes" will threaten to embark upon a policy of absorption if the Indian Princes do not grant self-government to their subjects. It will be the latter who will make the autocracy of their rulers impossible and they will certainly have the hearty support of a self-governing India. If they cannot do so at present, it is because the Paramount Power itself tolerates autocracy in Indian States and has only a lukewarm interest in the efforts to secure real self-government on the part of the people in British India.

The Right Way.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall has begun a series of lectures on "Islam" at Madras under the auspices of the Islamic Cultural Association. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer presided over the first of these lectures, and remarked that the fact that a Hindu had been asked to preside at the function was "a manifestation of that innate and ineradicable unity which ought to possess the souls of Hindus and Muslims alike." This is the right way in which to approach this vexed question of toning down the differences which keep the two communities apart. Mr. Pickthall also travelled on the same way when he said that Islam was against violence, against anything that prevented the progress of humanity. This is in refreshing contrast to the wrong way of tackling the question of Hindu-Muslim relations which Dr. Moonje favoured at Dacca in his speech. It is a tragedy that men in the responsible position of Dr. Moonje should, in their very justifiable anxiety to see Hinduism again a strong and united force, reduce themselves to the level of ordinary fanatics and embarass all those who work for communal unity.

Inconsistencies.

In the budget debate which the Bombay Municipal Corporation began on Monday the chairman of the Standing Committee, Rao Bahadur Pai, in introducing the estimates for 1927-28, referred to the fact that the acting Commissioner, Mr. Kirpatani, had effected a lot of saving. The Corporation thus finds it has a closing balance of 36 lakhs, but this comfortable prospect is marred by the fear that it may be asked to bear a portion of the burden of Lloyd's Folly. That it should is the suggestion of Sir M. Visvesaraya who, of all persons, joins with his colleagues of the Mears Committee in recommending that the Corporation should share the financial responsibility of the Reclamation extravagance. Mr. Pai was quite right in pointing out that it was surely inconsistent on the part of the man who had functioned as the Retrenchment Officer of the Corporation and knew how very hard up it was for money to join in suggesting that its liabilities should increase. The Corporation ought to resist such proposals strongly.

Inducements to Travel.

The North-Western Railway have at last agreed to come in line with the East Indian and reduce their fares in a manner which will bring appreciable relief to all classes. Their new schedule regarding the third class for long distance travelling will be a great boon to the majority of the travelling public. To reeduce the third class fare for distances over 300 miles to two pies per mile is a distinct encouragement for long distance travel, and if the North-Western supplement this bold attitude of inviting more traffic by a sensible reduction in fares by the provision of one day excursions at reduced rates and week-end concessions to the third class passengers, they should reasonably expect a large revenue. Let the G. I. P. learn from the North-Western and launch on a programme of further reduction than the one they effected a few months ago and let them offer concessions to the third class traffic and they too will find that such a courageous step will bring in a greater volume of customers.

COUNCIL HOUSE.

"SYMBOL OF ALL-INDIA UNITY".

OPENED BY H. E. VICEROY.

A GORGEOUS CEREMONY.

The Viceroy opened on Tuesday the Council House, Delhi, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of Princes, officials civilians and ladies. Sir B. N. Mitra in requesting H. E. the Viceroy to open th Council House gave details about its construction.

H. E. the Viceroy at the outset read the message of the King-Emperor, and then said: "This day brings home to us with special significance the reality of the Declaration of August, 1917." Referring to the architect's "noble conception" of housing within one circle the three bodies, the Chamber of Princes, the Council of State and the Assembly, he said it signified All-India unity under the Imperial Crown.

"REALITY OF AUGUST 1917 DECLARATION"

(By our Special Representative)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The picture opening the new Council chamber by H. E. the Viceroy, has been christened "New Delhi" but as yet the entire place is not quite new. It is still in the making from what now meets one's eyes none dare too surely count on magnificence 'par excellence', because the predominent quality in the entire lay out of the city is not so much artistic shapeliness as emphasis on colossal magnitude and heaviness. In this way lies want of genius of builders of the New Delhi who appear to be decidedly neither devotees of Spartan example nor lovers under the Greek sway but mere enthusiasts of the Roman column. In consequence we begin to be struck with the magnitude of the endeavour of Government of India in convering stretches of ruins into an Imperial city hu twe cannot in beauty of contemplation say some dream is come true. This is how new Delhi presents a spectacle before us and while examining it one connot but be struck with the two stupendous wings of the Imperial Secretariat which have been completely built except for the erection of crowning—domes and other minor embellishments on the frontal view. This Secretariat does enjoy a pre-eminence both literally and figuratively. Its corridors and rooms are 'comfy' airy and quiet and what is more, they are quiet without the quietness of sepulcharal circumspection. But the same cannot be said of the new Council Chamber, which have been formally opened by H. E. the Viceroy this morning. The new Council Chambers officially labelled as "Council House" have been planned on a grand style embeded within the belt of an amphitheatre corridor. The Legislative Assembly Hall, Council of State room and Chamber of Princess bespeak of engineering skill.

His Excellency arrived in State and was requested by the Hon'ble Sir B. Mitra to perform the ceremony of opening.

After a brief speech. His Excellency opened the Council House and made inspection of the buildings. Bedecked and bejewelled Princes were present as well as all the High Government Officials in their imposing uniforms. Particularly one could notice and one should be happy in doing so, many prominent Swarajists like Pandit Motilaljee, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Patel, Goswamy and K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar present at the show. And among non-Swarajists none could miss Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Neogy, Mr. B. Das, Pandit Malaviyajee, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Birla.

OPENINF OF THE COUNCIL HOUSE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The ceremonial observed on the occasion of opening the Council Hall, to-day were imposing. The seating arrangement was made in the spacious compound in front of the Assembly Chamber. A special dais with golden canopy and two golden thrones was placed facing the door which the Viceroy unlocked. Tiers of seats on both sides of the dais formed a semi-circle, in keeping with the whole circular ideal of the Council House. The decorations left nothing to be desired and there was such a rush for seats, that there was not one vacant seat. There was represented in the gathering every phase of life which will find expression in the three Chambers of the House. There were Indian Princes glittering in gold, Government officials, civilians wearing levee dress and the military officials in their review order, and gentlemen wearing morning or durbar dress, while the ladies added colour to the scene. A large number of members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State were present, forming a cosmopolitan gathering hailing from all parts of the country. By 10-30, all tiers were full, and in another ten minutes, members of the Viceroy's Council were in their places reserved below the dais.

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns fired from the Saluting Battery announced that the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Irwin had left Viceregal Lodge and proceeded by motor to the junction of Queensway and the Central Vista. They entered the State carriage on arrival there and proceeded in State escorted by the Viceroy's Bodyguard and two squadrons of Cavalry to the Council House. The route was lined by troops under orders of the General Officer Commanding, Delhi Area. Two Guards of Honour, one British and one Indian, had been drawn up, facing the Council House. As soon as Their Excellencies arrived, and alighted on the steps of the Council House, the band played the National Anthem. Their Excellencies were received by Sir B. N. Mitra and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. The Viceroy inspected the Guard-of-Honour and afterwards proceeded to the dais. Then Sir B. N. Mitra presented to Their Excellencies the Architects of the new capital and the principal Public Works Officers, whose achievements won praise from everyone.

REQUEST TO OPEN COUNCIL HOUSE.

These preliminary ceremonies over, Sir B. N. Mitra, Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the Public Works Department, in a brief speech, requested the Viceroy to open the new Council House.

SIR B N. MITRA'S SPEECH

APPRECIATION OF INDIAN ART.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

In inviting H. E. the Viceroy to open the Council house Sir B. N. Mitra said, "Your Excellency, it is my duty and privilege as Member in charge of the Department of Public Works to request your Excellency to be pleased to open the New Council House of India. The building itself, standing as it does in close proximity to the Government of India Secretariat, but on lower ground and enclosing within its circumference a great central hall, three Council chambers and numerous committee rooms, libraries and offices, for the machinery of legislation offered a difficult problem in design—a problem only to be solved by a great architect. Some of the greatest buildings of the past have been circular in form, and some still, exist to show how fine such a conception may be. I do not know if Sir Herbert Baker drew his inspiration from one or other of these, but the Council House, as you see it to-day, owes nothing unless it be an inspiration to the past and everything to the genius of the artist who designed a magnificient colonnade running in uniform simplicity round the outer face of the building. It should be remembered that in the architect's design a third storey is included, and the completion of this additional storey will considerably enhance the dignity and beauty of the whole.

THE GREAT HALL.

Turning to interior, the centre and focus of design is the great hall, and on three main axes radiating from that centre are placed three Chambers, while between chambers lie a garden, courts. Surrounding the whole is a ring of committee rooms and offices, with its corridors below and columned verandah above. We are fortunate that India is a country rich in raw materials of which fine buildings are made. Her stones and marbles, her timbers and her glazed tiles are amongst the most beautiful in the world. As this Council House will prove the black marble columns from Baisalana, famous white marble from Makrana, and beautiful marbles which line tehe walls of the Chamber of the Princes come many of them from quarries lying within the territories of those who will sit within the walls of that Chamber. The three chambers though, alike in plan, have each their special decorative treatment. The Chamber of Princes is lined below with Indian blackwood, found also in the Chamber of the Council of State, while its upper walls display a variety of Indian marbles relieved by carved *jalis* recalling the work of Moghul craftsmen in the fort at Delhi. The Chamber of the Legislative Assembly the largest of the three, will seat 148 members and is capable of extension, should need arise, to accommodate 300 members. Its walls are panelled in teak wood, and the architect has made use of Coats-of-arms of various Provinces to give decorative emphasis to the interior of the building. The Committee rooms on the upper floor also exhibit other decorative timbers from Indian forests some of which may also be seen in England.

In another building, housing a great public body, I refer to the county hall of London County Council, everywhere may be noticed the architect's keen appreciation of Indian art, in his use of Indian symbols, in carving an ornament of typical Indian *chajja* to shade the walls and windows and of many varied forms of *jali* in marble stone and wood. He shows that from the architecture of the past inspiration may be drawn by artists and designers of the present day, and that some at least of the skill of old craftsman is still to be found in their descendents in the last few years. The science of accoustics, as applied to public buildings, has made great strides, and we in Delhi are reaping the benefit of many experiments that have been made the ceilings of the chambers are formed with special absorbent tiles which

(Continued on page 8.)

M. C. C. IN MADRAS.

HOME TEAM SCORES 238.

SECUNDERABAD PLAYER'S GREAT STAND.

MADRAS XI.—1ST IINNINGS 238
M. C. C. (for no wickets) 7

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Very interesting cricket was witnessed to-day in the M.C.C.'s first match in Madras against an Indian Eleven led by C. K. Naidu. Indians batted first and thanks to the great partnership between Mahomed Hussain of Secunderabad and C. Ramaswamy who put on 144 for the second wicket. They had made 238 when their innings terminated at 5 p.m. Mercer came out with the best analysis of 4 for 50. Hussain missed his century by 10 runs and Ramaswamy contributed 60. At the close of play the M. C. C. had made 7 for no wicket. The match will be continued to-morrow. A. P.

The match between the M.C.C. and the Madras XI commenced to-day amidst fair weather, and in the place of Gilligan who is still recovering from his wrist pain, Constable captained the M.C.C. team. C. K. Naidu after winning the toss sent in Mahemed Hussain and Sivasankaran to open the innings. A very large crowd, exceeding even that of Bombay had gathered. Tate and Mercer opened the bowling. With 2 runs on board Mercer's first ball clean bowled Sivasankaran for a single. Ramaswamy next stepped in, and with Mahomed Hussain was the most prolific scorer of the day. Hussain seemed to be entirely at home with the unaccustomed bowling and scored with graceful ease all round wicket. Ramaswamy stole a march on his partner with his very effective drive through covers, which is typical of the lefthander. Indeed this was practically the only stroke that Ramaswamy exploited throughout his innings, and his placings appeared different on each occasion. After nearly an hour and half, Ramaswamy had scored 50 runs, his partner being then credited with 63.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch, the interruption exacted its proverbial toll, for with only 2 runs added Ramaswamy snicked an outswinger into Parson's hands at the first slip (146-2-60). Naidu was the next player and met an early disaster by mishitting a ball after only 5 runs, Geary catching him at short-leg (161-3-5). Approaching to within 10 runs of a century Hussein also fell to the same kind of ball that dismissed Ramaswamy. The Secunderabad player was by far the best batsman of the day and played with great pluck. (165-4-90). The next two wickets were cheaply dismissed for 3 runs.

The greatest tragedy of the day was the easy dismissal of Kanickyam, known as the Hobbs of Southern India, who got not a single run to his credit. Baliah followed likewise and the score stood at 168 for 6 wickets.

GREAT STAND OF 7TH WICKET.

Yoganathan and Venkatramanjulu then came along with a merry seventh wicket partnership which not only withstood the seemingly irresistible bowlers, but also treated the spectators to some sparkling cricket till the second adjournment was reached. Yoganathan was aggressive and quickly overhauled Venkatramanjulu. Their respective scores being 27 and 17 out of the total of 211 for 9 wickets.

Another partnership was broken, Venkatramanjulu being bowled for an addition to 2 runs to his score, and the same bowler Mercer, hit Lakshmanan's wicket with the identical ball 4 runs later. (221-8-1) Yoganathan then found a good partner in Ganapathy the two putting on 13 runs in half an hour. The Indian innings eventually came to a close at 5 p.m. for 238, Yoganathan being caught and bowled by Mercer.

M. C. C. PLAY.

The M. C. C. had 15 minutes batting before drawing of the stumps when they had made 7 for no wicket, Wyatt 2 and Eckersly 5.

MADRAS XI.

Sivasankaran b Mercer	1
Mahomed Hussain c Parson b Geary	90
Naidu c Geary b Astill	5
Ramaswamy c Parson b Geary	60
Kanikam b Astill	0
Venkataramanjulu b Mercer	19
Yoganathan c and b Mercer	48
Laxmanan b Mercer	1
Ganapathy c Geary b Tate	1
Gopalan (not out)	0
Baliah b Astill	1
Extras	12
Total	238.—A.P.

BIHAR COUNCIL.

HOLLOWNESS OF MINISTRY.

SWARAJISTS NEW MOVE.

PATNA, Jan. 17.

When the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council reassembled to-day, the public galleries were fully packed in view of the interest aroused in the constitutional issue raised by the Swarajists over what they though was violation of the constitutional convention by Ministers in accepting the office without commanding a majority of the elected members of the Council and in not advising the Governor to call upon the leader of the Swaraj Party, (which was the largest party), to form a Ministry. The opportunity was taken by Swarajists to discuss this question under a motion for supplementary demand for providing Rs. 12,000 for teaching accommodation for the Jamshedpur Technical School. The debate lasted for the whole day.

Mr. Sri Krishna Singh (Leader of the Swaraj Party) stated that constitutionally Ministers had no business to continue in office when they did not have behind them the support of the majority of the elected members. They could not exist merely on the support of official and nominated members.

Hon. Mahomed Fakhruddin, Minister of Education, replied that he knew no instance in the British constitution in which a leader had refused to form a Ministry when called upon by the King to do so. Though he believed that dyarchy was not perfect they should at any rate work it to point out the defects therein in order to rectify them and gain more powers. Personally he was prepared to resign if the Swarajists were also prepared to accept office and shoulder responsibility.

On a division being called the motion for supplementary demand was carried by 43 votes against 33.

The Council then adjourned till 14th when the Budget will be presented.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Bengal Legislative Council has been prorogued 'sine die.'—A.P.

"WHY 1s. 6d. RATIO IS RUINOUS TO INDIA"

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" ESSAY COMPETITION.

NAMES OF PRIZE WINNERS.

A prize of Rs 750 was offered by us for the best essay on "Why Is 6d. ratio is ruinous to India." A consolation prize of Rs. 250 was offered to the best essay by a bona fide student of any of the universities provided the first prize was not awarded to a student.

Essays were received from different parts of the country for this competition.

The first prize has been awarded by the Judges—Messrs. B. F. Madan, M. R. Jayakar, Prof. K.T. Shah & the Editor of "The Chronicle"—to Prof P. M. Limaye M. A. of Willingdon College, Sangli.

The Consolation prize of Rs. 250 has been awarded to Mr. Atmaram Raoji Bhat, a student of the Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics.

JAPAN AND CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

NO INTERFERENCE IN DOMESTIC ISSUES.

1000 BRITISH MARINES FOR CHINA

According to the latest cables 1,000 British Marines have started for China.

A message from Shameen states that large numbers of anti-foreign posters are displayed in Canton city

Chinese imbrogio was the main topic in the Japanese Diet where the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister reiterated their policy of neutrality in Chinese domestic strife.

MAN BEHIND CANTONESE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Tokio.—In the Diet, Prime Minister Wakatsuki, and Foreign Minister Shidehara made speeches, particularly referring to the Chinese situation, but did not indicate any change in Japan's attitude to China which may be outlined as follows:

Japan will respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, scrupulously avoid any interferenee with her domestic strife, endeavour to promote Sino-Japanese rapprochement and assist the Chinese to realise their just aspirations. Japan will exercise patience and tolerance in the present situation, and simultaneously use all reasonable means to protect Japan's legitimate rights and interests.—Reuter.

1000 MARINES FOR CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

One thousand marines in England have been ordered to China.—Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS.

BRITISH MARINES INDICTED AS "MURDERERS."

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Hong Kong.—A message from Shameen, Canton, states that large numbers of anti-foreign posters inciting to hatred, are being displayed in Canton city as a result of the anti-British official report made to Canton by Sunfo, Hankow Commissioner, with regard to the incident on 3rd January, when the British marines dispersed a hostile crowd without firing a single shot. Sunfo's report calls the British marines "murderers".—Reuter.

MAN BEHIND CANTONESE MOVEMENT.

CAREER OF EUGENE CHEN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Peking.—Although reported to have been born in the British Possession, Eugene Chen has long displayed a most violent hostility to Britain. At the outbreak of the European War, he was a journalist, connected with a well-known Peking newspaper, in which he immediately began to express most extreme pro-German and anti-British views. He continued to attack Britain throughout the war and subsequently edited another newspaper, in which he daily vilified Britain. Finally he was arrested for publishing a false report of the death of Chang Tso-lin. After his release, he proceeded to Canton where he quickly became the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS.

O' MALLEY'S REPORT.

RUGBY, Jan. 17.

The Cabinet meeting being held in London to-day to consider the Chinese situation, have before it the latest information from the various centres in China including a number of telegrams sent by Mr. O'Malley from Hankow in which he has reported on the events leading upto the present situation at that city and on his earlier conversations with Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister. It is understood that exchanges between Britain and other powers regarding the measures for safeguarding the international interests at Shanghai are proceeding satisfactorily.—B. O. W.

ANTI-FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

Though the situation in China does not seem to have worsened in the week-end, and no special development prompted the British Government's decision to order five additional ships to be prepared to proceed to China where their presence will be solely in the interest of British life and property, delayed messages indicate a widespread success of anti-foreign agitators. Even, it is reported from Foochow, that the old story which had been current at the time of the Boxer outbreak has been revived, namely, that foreigners are killing Chinese babies and it is rumoured that Spanish nuns murdered Chinese children, and that bodies of score of babies were actually exhibited alleged to have been brought from the nunnery, as a result of which the premises were attacked and priests and nuns fled in disguise.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

RUGBY, Jan. 17.

"Daily Mail" states:—"The powers are determined that events similar to those at Hankow shall not take place at Shanghai."

"Daily News" says:—"The powerful British naval squadron already in the Chinese waters will be heavily reinforced if the situation does not improve." It adds that the first cruiser squadron and the fourth destroyer flotillia are now at Malta awaiting orders to proceed to China, and the eighth destroyer flotilla belonging to the Atlantic fleet is being brought up to the full strength and will leave for Hongkong during the next ten days. The paper also reports that: "In the naval circles the question of sending one or more battleships to China has been mooted, though no decision on this point has yet been reached. If such vessels are sent they will probably be detached from the Mediterranean Fleet, and the choice is likely to fall on *Barham*, *Malaya* or *Valiant*. They are ships of 27,500 tons with a speed of 25 knots and carry eight 15 inch guns, the crew numbering about 1250 officers and men."—B. O. W.

DEMAND FOR FOREIGNERS' EXPULSION

Peking.—Missionaries in the Western province of Shensi cherishing an ardent belief in the so-called Christian general Fen Gyuh Siang who has recently captured the province on behalf of the Cantonese, have been bitterly disillusioned. Posters and leaflets have been broadcast luridly denouncing Christianity. Agitators interrupted Christmas festivities at Sianfu, and elsewhere smashed the signs over Church doors, and tried to force Chinese Christians to recant. Moreover, students have petitioned the authorities, demanding confiscation of all churches and foreign property and expulsion of foreigners from China. Most of the Baptist missionaries have left the province.—Reuter.

Shanghai.—British have been systematically evacuating the province of Szechuan, leaving Chegtu in batches of thirty.—Reuter.

LOOTING OF FOREIGN RESIDENCES.

Messages from Hankow, apparently subjected to censorship, report wholesale looting of foreign residences at Kiukiang, including the house of the Italian Deputy Customs Commissioners by a mob of civilians assisted by soldiers. It is stated from Hankow that a mob has recently demolished barricades around the Japanese Concession at Hankow.—Reuter.

BRITISH GUNBOAT LANDS BLUE JACKETS AT CANTON

Canton.—H. M. S. gunboat "Civala" has arrived here from Wuchow and landed twenty blue jackets and Lewis Guns at Shameen. Sailors were stationed near the British bridge connecting with Canton, but they have been withdrawn when an expected anti-foreign demonstration did not materialise.

The French are vigilantly guarding the gate of the French bridge which is partly open.—Reuter.

PROPOSED SINO-BELGIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY

LONDON, January 17.

Brussels.—A message from Peking says that the Belgian Minister there has addressed a Note to the Chinese Foreign Office regarding the conclusion of a new Sino-Belgian Treaty and suspension of the proceedings instituted by Belgium before the Court of International Justice with reference to China's denunciation of the Treaty of 1865. It appears that Mr. Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister, Peking, recently proposed to Belgium the renewal of negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial treaty replacing the Treaty of 1865, and the Belgian Minister at Peking has been instructed to reply to it. Belgium, meanwhile reserves the right to take the case before The Hague Court, if the negotiations fail.—Reuter.

GOSPEL OF COMMUNISM

MR. SAKLATWALA'S EXPOSITION.

PLEA FOR "COMMUNIST CONSCIENCE."

The "sanity" of Communism and its efficacy as the sheet-anchor of the world peace was the theme of Mr. Saklatwala's lecture before a crowded audience at the Congress House.

In an analysis of the Communist doctrine over humanity, especially the "external" control it exercises, he exposed the evils of Capitalism and

Regarding a Communist party for India he said "Do not start a Communist party, unless you cultivate "Communist" conscience and a "Communist" mind."

CAPITALISM FUND WANTING.

The spacious empound of Congress House was again all life and animation, on Tuesday evening, when comrade Saklatvala addressed a tremendously huge concourse of humanity. hhe meeting was convened under the auspices of the local communist party and Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

JUSTIFICATION OF DOCTRINE.

Mr. B G. Horniman who opened the proceedings remarked that Comrade Saklatvala needed no introduction to the Bombay audience. If the stories in the Tory Press, continued the speaer, drawing a very hideous picture of the doctrine of communism were correct the people of India would have seen the greatest communist of the world, comrade Sakalatvala, returning to India with his hands bleeding with blood. But nothing of the kind had happened. The heart of the comrade was full with the milk of human kindness. (Applause). The president then requested the distinguished speaker to justify in his address the doctrine of communism for which he stood.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Mr. Sakalatvala who then rose to address amidst sky-rending shouts of joy from the huge audience, spoke for a full hour and a half in lucid and felicitons style. His exposition of the doctrine of communism was simply masterly. Proceeding he said he was particularly pleased because the President had given him a basis and a lead to start with. He was there to explain and justify that evening the sanity of his adherence to the faith in the coming of socialism and to point out the application of that creed to the conditions in India. Proceeding he said, socialism or communism is not to be understood in the light of jealousy, rivalry and covetousness as it is sought to be understood by its enemies. I wan you to understand that socialism is a system to which we are steadily growing in the process of life. It is not at all an outside doctrine assailing your present beliefs. It is within the present form of society, though in some cases it may be latent. Such a process of inner development will be a simpler and a natural one without any struggle between the old and the new schools of thought, if only the selfishness and the nervousness were not the vices of mankind. The struggle arises because some are reluctant to part with their advantages which are denied to the bulk of the Society. Many men, and specially women are getting nervous over the new psychology. It is the sense of selfishness on the part of capitalists and their benchmen that makes them raise their arms against the Socialist propaganda. The chief instrument in the hands of capitalism was the exploitation of nervousness. Rest assured that those people who enjoy power and luxuries will be the last men to relinquish them"

DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

Pointing out the difference between the individual ownership and communal ownership, Mr. Sakalatvala assured his hearers that Communists wanted capital. Their only contention was that that capital ought not to control the Society as it was doing. The old system had played its part and now it had to go. The environments had changed and Society was bound to be affected by that change. The change had come to stay. A new social order had evolved. The time had come when communal control and ownership had because inevitable. Proceeding he pointed out that capitalism was not being worked on sound basis. It was spreading poverty, hunger and starvation. It was upsetting the ordinary peaceful life of the people in the society. The part played by capitalism so far had tended to deprive the nations of the world of sufficiency of food and social necessities of life. The speaker pointed out that a new awakening was drawing on the minds of oppressed societies certain sections of which had been roused to the consciousness of their humiliating conditions. The history of the past 200 years was nothing but a continuous, unbroken record of the undivided ownership of the capitalist and the control of the men with power over those without power. Mr. Sakalatvala pointed out that it was not the possession of things by the capitalists that was annoying the poor but it was their control over the Society through that possession. Surely the poor were not jealous of the luxuries enjoyed by the rich.

HOW IT REFLECTS.

Every penny that is wasted on the luxuries of the rich, is turned out by the labour and industry of the poor. As a plant cannot thrive under the shade of a tree, similarly a man controlled by other men can never rise to any greatness. Man's superior ntellect will always demand that the rich man's control over the poor man has to disappear, and will disappear. When we see the difference between a man of self-control and a man with external imposed control, we are amazed by the results. The man with his own internal control leads a thousand times better life than a man with by the results. The man with his own internal control leads a thousand times better tipe than a man with an external control. The suffering man begins to loathe the external control and defies it consequently."

GENESIS OF CAPITALISM.

Mr. Saklatwalla then traced the history of capitalism to its remotest ancestry. Individual capitalism of olden days working along a social line of benevolent action towards the needy in society, steadily degenerated into selfish and aggressive capitalism. The usury was condemned by public opinion even in the days of its inception. The money-lender, in those days, used to be put down and condemned by the enlightened section of the society. Industrial co operative companies was another and worse stage in the history of capitalism. Mr. Saklatwalla opined that it was a complex form of money-lending and consequently more dangerous. In it the simple form of benevolent money-lending had been converted into a powerful pump with which capitalists started pumping blood out of poor human beings. Then came the age of machinery and it had its dark side with the bright one. The money-lender and the banker took advantage of the invention become inevitable. Proceeding he pointed weapon of torture in their hands

BRIGHT SIDE OF MACHINERY.

Commenting upon the good and evil effects of machinery, Mr. Saklatwalla pointed out that there was a bright side to the mechanical inventions. Machinery had drawn the society together and made it a homogeneous one. With the introduction of the scientific machinery, the men and women in the society became knit together and a consciousness of comradeship arose. A mass psychology was steadily developed and the people began to accommodate themselves in the larger interests of the society as a whole. The social congregation and unity were formed and the society changed its aspect altogether. The progress of machinery brought in rapidity and it was here that it began to come in conflict with labour. A time came when nature could not speed up and keep pace with the every day progress of the machinery. The effects of machinery could not be confined only to the cities. They had their reflection in the far-off villages also. The farmers and working men in villages were as much affected by the rapidity with which the machinery was working, as the labourers in the big cities.

SOCIETY HAS TO ORGANISE.

The speaker then fully discussed how the owners of machinery began to concentre in themselves more and more economic force in order to compel the workers to do their will. Proceeding he said, capitalists meet together in a holy alliance to crush the poor, but when poor people talk of unity among themselves, they are condemned downright by capitalists and are styled revolutionaries and bolsheviks. (Laughter). The unity of rich men is a virtue, while the unity of workers is a vice and disturber of the peace of the community. The society cannot afford to be divided. It has now taken its stand boldly and fearlessly and if anybody wants to fall out from the congregation, his head will be chopped off, not literally though. (Laughter)."

CRY FOR INTERNAL CONTROL.

"I am as much a Bolshevik agitator", went on the speaker, "as any other capitalist who really drage people towards Bolshevism. That is the way in which human society works. We have come to a social order where we have realized that men and women controlling themselves internally are a better type of humanity than those controlled externally by others. And that is why we, the Socialists and the Communists are crying for internal control. When we preach this doctrine, we are run down as Communists." (Applause).

COMMUNISM APPLIES TO ALL.

There is dicerence in certain quarters whether the doctrine of communism applies to all modes of Society. I say, without the least hesitation, that it does apply to every society and every country. In India you are in the process of a tug-of-war will your alien Government. They have asked you to wait and see. You are asked to stand till you are fit. I tell you, you will never become fit if you keep on obeying your masters like that. We say to you as Socialists that there are not any different kinds of conditions as the physical environments are the same everywhere. Therefore we have acquired the sam tendency towards the nationalisation of industries as any other Country in the West. You will still pretend to remain inimical to the doctrines of socialism and communism but you cannot prevent yourselves from being affected by the contagion.

LOVE AND BROTHERHOOD.

You cannot do without love and brotherhood; they are required in daily life. Humanity must live as ahumanity and as a whole. It cannot separate itself into compartments International unity and understanding must dawn upon the World in the near future. This is the moral basis for international solidarity."

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

"The nternational political being is based on power. The irst power is the human being. This power is sought to be supplemented by an extraneous power of arms and armaments—a direct method of coercion. The international relationship has gone out of equilibrium. The human life at the bottom is not supplemented by any artificial power. It is that labour power at the bottom that creates the wealth power and armament power of the conquered nation. Powerful class fights and gets what it wants but the powerless class is suffering the brunt of the whole situation."

DOCTRINE OF BOLSHEVISM.

"The powerless class arms itself with labour and economic power and fights for its emancipation. This struggle is the spirit of bolshevism. It is not a bloody attack on the society but it is a new doctrine that tells you how to stop the shedding of blood. By the unity and solidarity of labour you will create such a tremendous forces as will set at naughty all the armament powers directed against it.

Mr. Saklatwalla then related at some length, how bolshevism was doing wonders in Russia. It had reformed the Russian Society to its very foundation and had made it nobler and happier. "Don't start a Communist Party," he concluded, "unless you cultivate a Communist conscience and a Communist mind. I hope you will cultivate them and soon take your right place in the progress of the world."

Mr. B. G. Horniman wound up the proceedings with an assurance to the Communist M. P. that the Communist mind and conscience were already present in India and they were only waiting to be roused. The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks had been proposed.

"THRIFT IS A VICE."

COMMUNIST M.P.'S VIEWS.

On Tuesday afternoon the "Social Democratic Club" was at home to the Communist M.P. Mr. Thengade while welcoming the guest of the evening on behalf of the Club, observed that the public of India were horrified by the doses of Communism and Bolsheism that were administered to them by the Conservative journals of England and India. Then amidst loud cheers from the members, the President made an offer of a red rose to Mr. Suklatwalla as a humble token of their affection. While fixing the rose in the Comrade's button hole, the President answered him that in days to come that flower was going to be the symbol of India's Communism.

CAPITAL DIGGING ITS OWN GRAVE.

Mr. Saklatwalla, who then rose to address received a very enthusiastic applause. He said he was put in a trap and did not know how to come out of it. He did not want to preach the doctrine of socialism to those who were already socialists as the members of the club, were supposed to be. Socialism, he continued, was not an attack on capitalism as it was mischievously interpreted. It was the guilty conscience of the capitalists that was responsible for the misgiving. Proceeding the communist M.P. observed that economic development, financial evolution and changed mentality of human beings had all carried mankind from one stage of social order to another stage. The capital was not functioning in its natural way. It was instead plotting, designing, intriguing and digging its own grave when it knew that its day was done and its contract was punished.

"Don't think", continued Mr. Saklatwalla, "that socialism or communism will make rich men suffer purposely and bring the business to a stand-still. I again repeat that capitalism has ceased to function inasmuch as it has ceased to operate beneficially on human society. Its present junction is only to refuse to resign even when it knows that it is not wanted. It is seeking military weapons to crush the popular agitation and to continue its lease of life against the will of the society. Whether the masses are happy or not, the capitalism persists in holding its own."

TRIFT IS A VICE.

"Trift is a vice", went on the speaker. "It is a sacrifice of the present generation. The unjust spirit of society frightens you out of your life and you seek the protection in artificial means. Remedy against this evil is very simple. Make your society a just and a kind society and it will then shield its own constituent against any calamity that may arise in his way." calamity that may arise in his way."

Mr. Saklatvala concluded his beautiful address with an appeal to his hearers to prepare themselves for the new order of society, which was bound to come upon them whether they were ready to accept it or not. After a hearty vote of thanks had been proposed the whole party moved out to the open garden where tables were laid out for them. Light refreshment was hurriedly enjoyed and Mr. Saklatwalla then proceeded to the Congress House to attend the meeting there.

DONT LOSE YOUR TEMPER OVER TRIFLES.

MR. SAKLATWALA ON HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr. Shapoorjee Saklatwala, the Communist M. P., was the receipient of cordial welcome at a mass meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held on Tuesday night at the Northbrook Gardens under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee. Moulana Shaukat Ali presided.

At the outset Mr. B. F. Bharucha gave a short account of Mr. Saklatwala's career as a servant of the poor and the oppressed, and said that though (Mr. Saklatwala) was a Parsi by religion, he was working for men and women of all religious.

Mr. Saklatwala who arrived at this stage was received by deafening cheers and "Allaho Akbar," and was led to the dais, where Moulana Shaukat Ali was other Muslim leaders greeted him.

After some verses were read from the Quoran, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that on behalf of the Muslims of Bombay he welcomed Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, the brave son of India who after a brilliant career as a servant of Labour in England for 13 years had returned to his motherland. He then presented a khaddar purse containing the money that was collected from among those who attended the meeting. The Moulana then described the meaning of the Muslim and said that every Muslim was a servant of Islam. The Muslims were true servants of their religion and country. The Muslims of India were ready to sacrifice everything including their life, because they believed that by freeing India, they would Free Islam. The Muslim leaders were charged with siding with European and Asiatic nations following Islam but the critics forgot that the Muslim leaders had an international outlook and hart they were fighting for nothing but an Indian Republic. Even if an Islamic Power invaded free India, the Muslim leaders would not fall shy of fighting them. To the Moulana, the Quoran was the last word on subjects religious and political, and every Muslim would follow the dictates of Islam faithfully. He again welcomed Mr. Saklatwala and requested him to give his message.

Mr. Saklatwala, who was on rising to speak received with deafening shouts of 'Allaho Akbar' said that he was immensely pleased at being in the midst of his Indian Muslim friends after a period of 13 years. He thanked them for the honour they had offered him and said that he would remember it as a token of their love for him all his life.

Coming to the Subject of the night, Mr. Saklatwala said that great changees had come over the world during the last 13 years of his stay in England. The Muslim Powers in the world had been much affected by the Great War and the only lesson that the Muslims should learn was: "Muslims of the world, unite." Islam was a religion of culture and that culture which was scattered all over the world should unite. The Muslims of the world should meet in a Congress or confederation every year. 'The European powers,' said Mr. Saklatwala, 'were afraid of Islamic Powers; and therefore the real fighting force of Islam had to be presented to the Eurobean countries.

'But,' continued the Parsi Communist, 'in India, Indians both Muslims and Hindus have to preserve the strength of India. All the communities in India should understand that the Muslims who are a brave and religiously minded race are a great asset to India. What we want in India is an atmosphere of complet efriendship and brotherhood. To the Muslims of India I would say that you should show your spirit of sacrifice. The results of the efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi for unity between the two great communities were great but not lasting because those efforts were based on appeals to emotions. I do not appeal to your emotions but I do so to your interests. You cannot afford to lose your temper over trifles. What India wants is peace, solid peace based on justice and fairplay between Hindus and Muslims and I wish I may be instrumental in the achievement of that peace which is inevitably necessary for the safety of other Islamic powers in the world. I am confident we Indians are clever enough to find out a solution and the way and means of such peace."

Concluding Mr. Saklatwalla explained what bolshevism was and what it stood for He bade the Muslims of Bombay Good night and hoped to return to India soon.

Moulana Shaukatali then moved:

"This meeting of the Muslims of Bombay requests His Majesty King Fuad of Egypt to permit Mr. Shapoorjee Saklatwalla, a brave and courageous friend of Islam to land in Egypt on his way back to Europe and thus remove the blot of ungratefulness from the good name of Islam and give the proof of Islamic hospitality."

The resolution was adopted unanimously amidst loud shouts of "Allaho Akbar".

The Maulana then said that the World Muslim Conference had been organised and a branch for India had been opened in Lahore. A Conference of the Muslims of India would be held on February 28 which, the Moulana appealed, every Muslim should make an effort to attend.

The meeting then terminated.

MONETARY REFORM IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

and conjured up to make the realisation of our demand impossible. If we show that all these risks can be eliminated we can make out a strong and convincing case for the adoption of an effective gold standard and avoid the consideration of the gold bullion standard which is suggested as an alternative scheme owing to the supposed difficulties in the introduction of an effective gold standard. If the first, which is admittedly the best is practicable, the second best need not be considered. It is interesting to note that Sir Basil who himself is not convinced by the arguments of the Commission (Speech in the Assembly in September 1926) against the scheme of the Finance Department is now a great upholder of the Gold Bullion Standard. But strangely enough, he does not explain the alleged dangers and risks but simply asserts that "the risks of an immediate introduction of the Gold Standard are obviously too great to be worth considering. The immediate establishment of a gold currency standard for India is recognised on all hands to be impracticable." In his various speeches Sir Basil has explained the reasons and the advantages of the recommendations of the Commission, but he has not explained those risks and has simply accepted the conclusion of the Commission as conclusive. He says "No one who studies the report and evidence of the Currency Commission can doubt this statement." This statement about the impracticability of a gold standard is not accurate. A dispassionate study of the evidence convinces one about the practicability of an effective gold standard.

As the Commission and Sir Basil reject the proposal for an effective gold standard on common grounds, we shall examine them carefully and see whether there is any substance or truth in their arguments.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT SCHEME.

It must be pointed out clearly that the Commission considered the scheme of the Finance Department as the only possible scheme for the introduction of a gold standard. Again it was assumed that the conditions laid down in that scheme were indispensible and that the figures supplied by the Finance Department were final and rigid. One may simply state that the Commission erred in accepting the conditions as indispensable and the figures as final. The Commission rejected the scheme on a two fold ground; it necessitates the additional absorption by India of £103 millions of gold for the Conversion of 135 Crores of rupees into gold and a sale by her of 687 million fine ozs. of silver. It is argued that if India is going to absorb such a large amount of gold, she wil upset the gold market and thus will embarass those countries which have restored their Gold standard; and will also prevent those countries who are trying to restore it from restoring it and will hinder the process of rehabilitation on the continent of Europe. It is argued that there is a definite quantity of gold available at present, and that that much is just sufficient for European countries; so India cannot be allowed to absorb additional gold. Now firstly gold is not distributed at the sweet will of some individuals or countries; the distribution of gold depends upon international balances of accounts amongst various countries. Secondly, it is strange that in their actual reasoning against the scheme, the Commission proceed on the bases as if India is going to absorb £103 millions of gold at once, though in the scheme of the Finance Department it is distinctly laid down that "It may be assumed that about £15 millions of gold would be required at the time of initiation of stage (i), a further £35 millions within a year and the remaining £53 millions over a period of 10 Years."

These conditions as regards time limit are for all practical purposes ignored by the Commission. It is further argued that if India wants to introduce a gold standard under the existing circumstances she must enter into an agreement both with the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank. It is pointed out that these banks are not prepared to enter into any agreement to spare gold for India when she requires, and hence it is not possible to introduce a gold standard in India.

Secondly it is urged that an introduction of a gold standard would involve the withdrawal of 135 crores of rupees and will necessitate a sale of 867 million fine ozs. silver and that such a sale will depress the silver market and by such a depression India will be a great loser. Now the scheme of the Finance Department does not contemplate an immediate sale of this quantity but the sale is to be extended over a number of years. The Commission thus wrongly argued on the basis that there was to be a sale at once.

THE SCHEME IMPROVED.

It is possible to improve the scheme of the Finance Department so as to eliminate all those risks which are conjured up by the Commission. Firstly the Commission argued on the basis that India has no gold reserves at present, it ignored the existence of our Gold Standard Reserve (40 millions) and also the sterling securities and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve in all £75 millions. Secondly the figures for the amount of rupees to be converted into gold are unusually over-estimated. These figures are now corrected by the most authoritative person. Sir Basil in his speech at the Delhi University. According to his calculation—which is the most authentic and reliable—we have in all 325 crores of rupees in circulation. It is admitted by all that most of the hoarded rupees were converted into gold during recent years when the price of gold was very low. Out of 325 crores according to Sir Basil himself we require 200 crores for our monetary purposes, so we have a surplus of 125 chores of which 100 crores are already in treasury with the result that we have only 25 crors of rupees which are redundant and which may be offered for conversion into gold ot once. Assuming that there is an excess of 25 crores (not admitted by Sir Purshotamdas and others) and that this whole amount is tendered for conversion we have enough gold reserves.

No body wants the immediate convertibility of all the rupee currency into gold. According to the Finance member the only amount that can possibly be offered for conversion into gold is 25 crores, Sir Basil's reasoning is sound and convincing because this country requiries a definite amount of circulating money (at least 300 Crores of rupees) for its business and our country being a country of small transactions we require a large amount of token money and the amount of 225 crores apart from the excess of 25 crores—is just sufficient to meet our actual needs which are growing from year to year.

RUPEE FOR UNLIMITED LEGAL TENDER.

The scheme of the Finance Department starts on the basis of making the rupee a legal tender upto Rs. 50 only. Now if this is done, there is no doubt that India may require a large quantity of gold for the conversion of rupees into gold. This condition of the scheme makes the introduction of an effective gold standard difficult. But there is no necessity to limit the legal tender value of the rupee if we stop further coinage of rupees. It is now well accepted that the value of a token coin depends not so much on the limit of its legal tender value but on the limitation of its supply. If we do not dethrone the rupee from its present status for the time and allow it to be used as a full legal tender money, there is no inducement left to the people for getting rupees converted into gold because if they want gold they can have it in any quantity in the market and it is of no advantage to them to get their rupees converted into gold because they require them for their use. If the existing rupee currency is in excess by 25 crores, we can withdraw this amount—if there s redundancy and then by limiting the supply of rupees and keeping the quantity of circulating money (all additions to the volume of money being in the form of either gold coins or gold certificates, preferably gold certificates) just necessary to meet our needs we can easily avoid the supposed risks. Thus there is no danger of a large amount of rupees being tendered for conversion into gold and of India absorbing a large amount of additional gold. The only possible amount of rupees which may be offered for conversion into gold is 25 crores and to meet thos demand we have enough gold reserves. This being the case all the alleged risks and dangers of upsetting the gold market or the gold standard in other countries, or of creating scarcity of gold resulting in contraction of credit, depression and unemployment etc. do not really exist.

THE BOGEY OF SILVER.

The Commission has recommended to keep the rupee in its present status, it has also recommended to stop further coinage of rupees, so there is no difference between us and the Commission in these matters. If we proceed on these lines we clearly avoid even the immediate sale of silver thus eliminating one of the most important risks which influenced the decision of the Commission. As regards future purchase of silver, it is a common ground that no silver for coinage should be purchased henceforth. An action on this line will knock out the very bottom of the opposition based on the silver argument. Slowly if necessary, we can melt some of our rupees and that much silver can be easily absorbed by our own silver market. But we know that every year we have to add to the volume of our circulating money. The extent of this demand is rated from 15 to 20 crores and in view of this demand we may not have at all to melt and sell a large quantity of rupees.

(To Be Continued.)

"POLICE CREATE REVOLUTIONARIES."

ACCUSED DENY POSSESSION OF BOMBS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18

The hearing of the Sukea Street Bomb Find case concluded, to-day, before the Special Tribunal at Alipore. The accused in their statements denied the existence of bomb shells and revolvers in their room at any time prior to the search. They had never seen them till the police discovered them in their room.

Accused Kali Prasad said he was living in Calcutta for the last five or six years and helping his brother in priestly avocations. He had no faith either in the police or in the Government. Hitherto he had heard that the police concocted cases, but now he had found it practically done in his own case. He belived there was no revolutionary party in India. It was the police, he said, who, by concocted cases and sending innocent youngmen to jail, created revolutionaries. He had not seen the articles said to have been recovered from their room by the police before the raid. Now that he was going to be convicted, he hoped on his return from jail, he would turn out a Chanakya and would incite others to become Chandragupta.

The second accused Rabindra stated that since his release from jail, where he was sent in connection with another case, he was under the surveillance of the police. On the day of arrest, the police made an attack on their house, and they thought that robbers had visited their room. In the scuffle most of his clothes were torn. The police gave him other clothes, and when he was putting them on, he was surprised the police pointing to a revolver in his coat pocket which they had brought from inside the house. The revolver did not belong to him. During the search a constable exclaimed 'there is the box." Rabindra's case was that the box containing catridges was not his. It was placed there by the police constable, who was asked by his superior officer to get out of the room after he had said that he found the box.

Orders will be passed to-morrow afternoon.—Free Press.

PRESIDENTS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

P. P. A.
Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Noor Mahomed, President of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council.

P. P. A.
Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Shahabuddin has been elected President of the Punjab Council.

Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram, the new elected president of the U. P. Legislative Council.

Photo by C. S. A.
Hon'ble Sir S. M. Chitnavis the new president of the C. P. Legislative Council.

P. P. A.
Raja of Santosh who was elected president of the Bengal Legislative Council.

MIRABAI ON INDIAN SITUATION.

KEY TO POLITICAL FREEDOM.

"BREAK THE FETTERS OF THE MIND."

DELHI, Jan. 17.

Miss Mirabai, alias, Miss Slade, the English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, who was on a short visit to Delhi, told a representative of the Associated Press that she came out to India in 1925 to find true and real life and that she had found it at the Ashram at Sabarmati.

During her life in London music was her chief interest. Her mind was deeply troubled by the tragedy of the Great War and what had followed in the wake of peace.

The fame of Romain Rolland as a great French Pacifist who had then issued an appeal for international peace had attracted her to the Continent. But the great master could hardly speak English and she herself had to learn French. Romain Rolland had one day spoken to her of his latest book on Mahatma Gandhi. She eagerly went through the book which made a profound impression on her mind. This settled all her plans and she made up her mind then and there to come out to India and to serve Mahatma Gandhi. But before she could take the leap she had to decide so many things, to burn her boats and to cast everything she had to the four winds was not the only question. She had so far been accustomed to the elaborate Western ways of living. However willing the spirit might be, the flesh was weak and could not be expected to go quite so fast. Severely simple living and hard physical work were best attained by slow and sure degrees. She, therefore, decided to give her self one year's training at the Ashram.

STUDYING HINDI.

She left Europe in November 1925 and came straight to Gandhiji's Ashram, the real abode of peace on the banks of the Sabarmati. She was very fortunate in having come then as the Mahatma just then took the vow to retire from public life and remain at the Ashram for a year. This had really given her a perfect start in her life work. In one year she had disciplined herself in the Ashram ways of living and had mastered the arts of ginning, carding and spinning. But she could not be useful to her adopted country without learning the language of her people. This is why she had been working hard at the study of Hindi and was now going round to different Gurukulas in North India to complete her Hindi course.

She expected to be back at the Ashram in two or three months. She would then be ready to help the Mahatma in any task suitable to her attainments which he might chose for her. Miss Mirabai did not regret having adopted India as her motherland. On the contrary she was very happy because she had come to Mahatma Gandhi, the spiritual teacher of the highest order. She now understood the true meaning of the words of Christ, because after renouncing her all she could realise her immense richness and supreme happiness.

Questioned about Indian music, Miss Mirabai said that Western music was harmonic while the Indian was melodic. After a year she could now say that Indian religious music appealed to her in its purity as no other music had ever done.

THE SUPREME NEED.

Politics, she said, were not in her line. She always hated politics as a trade but politics as duty might have to be dealt with now and then if necessity arose. The supreme thing for a man was truth and if in the quest of truth one had to encounter politics it became a duty to do so. Truth, she said, must not be sacrificed but should always be upheld. Miss Mirabai did not agree that through the preaching of the doctrine of "Amimsa" and spirituality India had lost her freedom and become a subject country. She, on the contrary, held that through those very doctrines of "Ahimsa" and spirituality Indian civilization had survived, while so many others had been efaced from the surface of the globe.

Miss Mirabai felt very optimistic about the future of India. She said that it did not matter if man was in fetters, but the mind of man must be free. To make the mind of India free, to follow truth, was the supreme need of the hour. With that mutual freedom would come full realization of the message of the spinning wheel. Political freedom and all other things would inevitably follows.—A. P.

COUNCIL HOUSE.

(Continued from page 7)

should prevent the voice of a speaker reverberating in the graceful dome above him. We may hope that the care expended on this important problem by the architect and engineers will have achieved no small success. The graceful proportions of designs mask perhaps the size of the buildings, but it may be of interest to mention that the diameter of the external wall is 560 feet and the area enclosed is nearly six acres. The diameter of the central dome is 98 feet as compared with 109 feet of the dome of St. Paul's. The amount of dressed stone in the Liverpool Cathedral.

THANKS TO ARCHITECT AND ENGINEERS.

I have already paid my tribute to the architect, but I should like to take the opportunity of this public occasion to express our thanks in special measure to the officers of the Public Works Department, whose labours have rendered possible this great work and other works now in progress in this city. First, I should mention Sir Hugh Keeling, who was in charge of the construction of the New City from its inception, and whose absence on this occasion we regret. To his successor, Mr. Rouse and to the Superintending Engineers, Mr. Griffith and Mr. Sale, much credit is also due, and special mention should be made of the Executive Engineer Mr. Bell, who has held charge of the construction of this building practically from its beginning, also of the Sub-Divisional Office, Sardar Bahadur Singh, who has been connected with thsi work for the greater part of the period. Nor should we overlook the work of the contractors, late Khan Bahadur Seth Haroon Seth, Lachman Das and Naingtam Sheikh Nahoo. Finally I desire to acknowledge most cordially the assistance of the Forest Research Institute without whose constant advice and assistance, the panelling and woodwork should not have been carried out.

But this building is distinguished not only by its architectural features. It is to be the home of the first representative institutions in India. It is to contain also the Chamber of Princes. It is designed, therefore, to house within its walls three separate bodies, representing between them varied interests of the whole of the people of India. It was on 12th February 1921, less than six years ago, that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught laid the foundation stone. On that occasion he said that this building would not only be the home of the new representative institutions which mark a vast stride forward in the political development of India and of the British Empire, but it would, he trusted, stand for future, generations as the symbol of India's re-birth to yet higher destinies. In the hope and trust expressed by his Royal Highness our builders have gone forward. The opening of this building for the work for which it is designed is, therefore, an event of signal importance in the annals of my country, and your Excellency's gracious consent to perform this ceremony will be a fitting recognition of the importance of the occasion."—A. P.

KING-EMPEROR'S MESSAGE.

The King-Emperor's message which the Viceroy at the outset read stated inter alia: "On this solemn occasion I desire to associate myself with the outward completion of a great part of the task undertaken fifteen years ago. The new capital which has arisen enshrines new constitutions and a new life. May it endure to be worthy of a great nation, and that in this Council House wisdom and justice may find their dwelling place."

The Viceroy added that "the Council House will stand as an outward expression of the set purpose and sincere desire of the British people and the opening of its doors would appear to be a most appropriate ceremony with which to inaugurate the new centre of the Government of India."

After reading the King-Emperor's message the Viceroy delivered a speech which created a profound impression on the large gathering.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin then proceeded to the door of the building, escorted by their staff, and Sir B. N. Mitra, the Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Moncrieff Smith, Mr. V. J. Patel, Sir Herbert Baker and the officials of the Public Works Department.

Sir Herbert Baker presented a golden key to the Viceroy by which he unlocked the door leading to the Assembly President's room and to the Chamber.

BUILDING DECLARED OPEN.

As the Viceroy declared the building open, a fanfare of trumpets was sounded. Their Excellencies and party then made a tour of the building.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin then entered the State carriage and drove away in State amidst the firing of a Royal Salute to the junction of Queensway and the Central Vista, whence they motored to the Viceregal Lodge.—A.P.

KANARA SARASWATS' SWAMI IN BOMBAY.

S. V. Bantwal.
Shrimat Anandashram Swami, the Dharma Guru of the Kanara Saraswats is seen here receiving obeisance from his followers in Bombay. The Swami, who arrived here on Sunday from Kanara, is staying in the Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi and will leave for Rishikeshi to-day.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

SYMBOL OF ALL-INDIA UNITY.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

Following is the full text of his Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the opening ceremony of the Council House in New Delhi:—

Your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen:—Before proceeding to the ceremony which Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra has asked me to perform, it is my duty to announce that I have been honoured by a command from his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to read a message which he has been graciously pleased to send.

KING'S MESSAGE.

It is in the following terms:—

"Fifteen years ago, in Delhi, I gave public expression to the hope that a great changes then to be effected might bring increased happiness and prosperity to India. On this solemn occasion, I desire to associate myself with the outward completion of a great part of the task then undertaken. The new Capital which has arisen enshrines new institutions and a new national life. May it endure to be worthy of a great nation and inspire the Princes and people of India with ideals of brotherhood and service by which alone the peace and true prosperity of my subjects may be secured. I earnestly pray that in the Council House to be opened, wisdom and justice may find their dwelling place and that God's blessing may rest upon all those who shall henceforth serve India within its walls. George R. I."

We gratefully acknowledge the desire of his Majesty to unite himself on this occasion with the Princes and people of India as yet one more example of the constant and intimate interest in their welfare which he has always shown. I am certain that the sentiments to which his Majesty has been pleased to give expression will awake a new echo of loyalty to his person and Crown throughout the whole Indian Empire.

TRIBUTE TO ARCHITECTS.

The occasion of our meeting to-day is one that reflects many of the deepest and strongest feelings of our human mind. Throughout the ages, men have ever sought to give visible shape to ideas that have enlisted their devotion and prospect and, by so doing, to protect them from oblivion and decay. Thus men have been moved to find permanent material for their highest ideals of religious and civic life, in order that they might thereby hand over to future generations the spirit and traditions of the past. Here in India, and not the least, in Delhi, we have around us eloquent memorials of by-gone days, and it is fitting that it should be in this place, on a spot hallowed by tradition and dear to Indian sentiment, that we should be inaugurating the first of the great buildings of our new capital. The noble design of the Government House and the magnificent stretch of the Central Vista, we owe to Sir Edwin Lutyens who, from the beginning, has taken the leading part in the creation of this city. To him and to Sir Herbert Baker, the author of this great building and of the Government of India Secretariat, as well as to the Chief Engineer and those who have worked with him to whom Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra has rightly given praise. I desire to extend our grateful thanks. Nor will any think me lacking in appreciation, if I say that those to whom the work entrusted will have succeeded in their task, if the Buildings of this city may be counted worthy of the historic environment in which they have been set.

EMBODIMENT OF BRITISH MISSION.

But it is not merely the architectural features of this building which the Hon'ble Sir Bhupendra Nath has described. It is not on the labours of the builders that I wish especially to dwell this morning. I would ask you for a brief space, to allow your thought to pass through the building to that of which it is the visible and external sign. Since the King-Emperor laid at Delhi the foundation stones of the new Capital of India great events have brought us through an infinite variety of experience in which anxiety sorrow and disappointment have struggled for mastery with faith, determination and hope. India took her full share in this stern conflict and, under its impulse, here as in many other parts of the world, we have witnessed the emergence of new forces and new aspirations. The development towards responsible government in India under the British Crown can, indeed, be traced far back in the history of British rule in India, but it is in these latter years that, by the Declaration of August 1917, definite and explicit recognition has been given to the goal towards which the policy of his Majesty's Government is to be directed. This day brings home to us, with especial significance, the reality of this declaration of intention. In the earlier design of the new city, such a building as this had found no place, and its inclusion is the natural issue of those constitutional changes from whose loins the deliberative bodies, in future to be housed within its walls, have sprung. Therefore this Council House will stand as the outward expression of the set purpose and sincere desire of the British people and the opening of its doors would appear to be the most appropriate ceremony with which to inaugurate the new centre of the Government of India.

SYMBOL OF ALL-INDIA UNITY.

But this is not all. If the War was the parent of great movements in the political thought of men, it taught us in clear language how intimately the ties which unite India with her sister nations of the Empire depend upon the fact that they are woven round the common centre of allegiance to the Crown. Only through that allegiance to its head, does each member of the Imperial body preserve its individual nationhood and simultaneously achieve firm and enduring unity with its fellows. It was thus a noble conception of the architect to give form to this idea by housing within one circle the three bodies, the Chamber of Princes, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, signifying thereby the unity, not of British India only, but of all India under the Imperial Crown.

EMBLEM OF PERMANENCE.

But the circle stands for something more than unity. From earliest times, it has been also an emblem of permanence and the poet has seen in the ring of light a true symbol of eternity. May, therefore, we and those who follow us witness, so far as we may, the fruition of these twin conceptions. As our eyes or thoughts rest upon this place, let us pray that this Council House may endre through the centuries down which time travels towards eternity, and that, through all the differences of passing days, men of every race and class and creed may here unite in a single high resolve to guide India to fashion her future, well.—A. P.

PRESIDENT FOR TWO DAYS

MR RATNASWAMY TO ACT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

It is understood that the Governor-General has nominated Mr. Ratnaswamy, ex-President of the Madras Legislative Council, to be the Chairman of the Legislative Assembly for to-morrow and the day after. He will preside over the swearing-in of the members to-morrow and conduct the election of the President on January 20th.—A. P.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The following Ruling chiefs of Indian States were present at the opening ceremony of the Council House to-day. Maharaja of Patiala, Maharaja of Rewa, Maharaja of Orcha, Maharaja of Datia, Maharaja of Bharatpur, Maharaja of Dholpur, and Raja of Faridkot. Members of the Assembly and the Council of State, particularly of the former chamber attended in large numbers and included leaders of the Congress, Independent Congress and Independent parties. Loud speakers installed by standard telephones and cables worked well and made thousands hear both Sir B. N. Mittra and the Viceroy.—A. P.

DETAILT OF COUNCIL HOUSE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The new Council House which will be opened to-morrow by His Excellency Lord Irwin, is a circular massive building somewhat after the style of the famous Roman Collassium. From outside a most noticeable feature is a row of lofty stone columns which run round the entire building on the first floor and supports a nobly proportioned balcony. Inside, the building is divided into three parts. They are the Chamber of Princes the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. Outside these three chambers, is a very green court with flowers, turf, and fountains. The Chamber of Princes is one of the most beautiful rooms in India. It is richly panelled. The panelling is enlivened with occasional slabs of beautifully carved stone. The room is lighted through stone-work lattices which take the place of the windows in the other chambers. For 'purdah' ladies, there is a handsome gallery screened from public gaze, by a very fine carved stone grille. The Council of State chamber is also finely panelled in dark wood but a little less richly ornamented than the Chamber of Princes. The Legislative Assembly room is the plainest of the lot, but, nevertheless, very handsome. The Chamber of Princes has 86 seats, the Council of State, 92, and the Legislative Assembly 162. The net cost of the legislative buildings is Rs. 75 lakhs. Cubic contents are 10-9 million cubic feet. It is worthy of mention that the building was completed at an average cost of eleven annas per cubic foot. This compares amazingly well with the corresponding cost of similar work in other parts of the world.—Free Press.

OPENING OF COUNCIL HOUSE AT NEW DELHI.

REFERENCE IN LONDON "TIMES."

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Referring to Lord Irwin's opening the Council House at New Delhi, the "Times" says:—"The occasion indeed demands certain magnificence of ceremony, for it marks the coming of age of the new Imperial city on which such care and labour have been expended since 1912."

ARCHITECTURE AND POLITICS.

The "Times" quotes Christopher Wren's words "Architecture has its political uses. It establishes a nation" and asks: "May not the future historian be able to record that the creation of the noble and healthy Imperial capital Delhi gave decisive impulse to the growth of Indian national unity?" The "Times" expresses the opinion that the cost is remarkably small for the magnitude and, above all, for the aesthetic excellence of the work accomplished.—Reuter's Special.

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NO REFORMS IN BHAVANAGAR.

SIR PRABHASHANKER DISAPPOINTS DEPUTATION.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT PORBUNDER.

(From Our Correspondent).
KATHIAWAR, Jan. 16.

A deputation of nine leading representatives of the people of Bhavnagar State, headed by Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, the president of the last session of the Bhavnagar People's Conference, waited on Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, the president of the Council of Administration on 7th January. The main purpose of this interview with the head of the Administrative Council that the deputation had set before itself was that of presenting in person before Sir Prabhashanker the resolutions passed by the People's Conference at its last session and that of taking the opportunity to know his views thereon. In all, fifteen resolutions were discussed between Sir Prabhashanker and the members of the deputation, Mr. Amritlal Thakkar naturally acting as the spokesman of the popular representatives.

As a result of these long discussions which lasted more than three hours, it is understood that the deputation was badly disappointed to know that Sir Prabhashanker could not adopt any sort of progressive policy in regard to any of the pressing demands that were put forward on behalf of the people of Bhavnagar. On the question of conferring the right of election of the members of the Bhavnagar Representative Assembly and that of discussing the budget Sir Prabhashanker expressed his inability to do anything whatever in the matter, as, he said, it was not within his powers to extend to people any more rights in the State administration. Moreover, Sir Prabhashanker said that he, as the president of the Council possessed only limited powers, and that it was only the ruler of the State who could confer on his subjects any more rights.

Then the discussion proceeded on other subjects and it was further known that Sir Prabhashanker could not make primary education free as he believed that the people must pay for the education they received. On the question of enforced labour, present revenue system and establishment of Bhavnagar Civil Service, Sir Prabhashanker promised the deputation that all the points were sure to receive his best consideration in course of time. Thus has Sir Prabhashanker completely belied the hopes of the people.

A KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Reception Committee of the ensuing Porbander session of the Kathiawad Political Conference is now busily engaged in enlisting new members and designing plans for its pandal. Moreover, Messrs. Devchand Parekh and Fulchand Shah, the general secretaries of the Conference have already shifted their permanent office from Wadhwan to Porbunder and are joining hands with the local workers. The Reception Committee, it seems under the inspiration of the General Secretaries, has unanimously resolved at its recent meeting to hold a Khadi exhibition along with the Conference. A strong committee for this exhibition is also appointed, and granted a sum of Rs. 1000 from the general funds of the Conference to begin with.

SOCIAL REFORMS CONFERENCE.

A movement is also set on foot by educated classes in Kathiawad to hold the first session of the Social Reform Conference as also Passengers' Relief Conference, along with the Porbunder session of the Political Conference.

A notice has been circulated among the members of the Working Committee Conference informing them that the eighth meeting of their Committee is to be held at Porbunder on 22nd January to consider the resolution concerning Mr. Shivji Devshi Shah of Madhada, to be moved by Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C. The resolution under reference, wants the Working Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference to appoint a committee of five members to take necessary legal steps against Mr. Shivji Devshi in the law courts of Bhavnagar to get the control of the public institutions quartered at Madhada, a village of Bhavnagar and virtually in his possession, transferred to the Conference. It is believed that the resolution will be almost unanimously accepted by the committee, without any long discussion, as Mahatma Gandhi, the president of the year, has recommended it in unmistakable terms to the members when they last held their meeting at Sabarmati.

AN INTER-PROVINCIAL MARRIAGE.

Mr. Chatrabhuj Bahechar, of the well-known Dasha Shrimali Jain Bania family of Sheth Shamji Zina of Amreli, who is better known as Brahmachari Satyvrit in Bombay Arya Samajist circles, has now united in a marriage with a Daccani girl named Sumitra with the whole-hearted consent of her parents who are Daccani Kshatriya of Bhandari community and belong to Arya Samaj sect. This admirable step in the direction of inter-provincial as well as inter-communal marriage, taken by Brahmachari Satyavrit, who is a graduate of the Andheri Gurukul University, has been much appreciated by his relatives who are, otherwise not social reformers. The marriage ceremony was performed at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Balaji Annaji Farkar, according to the rituals of Arya Samaj, when many prominent Arya Samajists, besides the relatives of the bride and bridegroom, were present.

RAJKOT ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

Of the 117 applications received by the Franchise Committee of the Rajkot People's Assembly, it is now learnt that as many as 17 applicants have been declared disqualified. Moreover, Mr. Purushottam Mavji, a prominent publicist of Rajkot and a Mahomedan gentleman have voluntarily withdrawn from the forthcoming contest. Hence there now remain only 98 candidates for 30 seats in all. From three constituencies in Rajkot proper, none has come forward as candidates and up to the moment of writing, almost all the Mahal seats remain without any candidate for any of them. Because of such scanty interest being displayed by the electorate, quite a novel situation is created and it seems that the State will have to nominate members to represent the constituencies where none stand as candidate, and which would, otherwise, go unrepresented in the new Assembly.

G. B. S. IN TALKING FILM?

VOICE TRIAL IN ONE OF HIS OWN PLAYS.

Mr. Bernard Shaw is seriously considering a proposal that he should appear in a "talking film" writes the "Daily Herald."

The idea is that Mr. Shaw should be phonofilled delivering an introductory speech, which should be followed by one scene from "Saint Joan," with Miss Sybil Thorndike in the leading role.

Miss Thorndike told a "Daily Herald" reporter that she knew nothing about it. "But if Mr. Shaw says I am to do it," she went on, "of course I shall. I should dislike it intensely, for I photograph badly, but, whatever Mr. Shaw says, I always follow him blindly, and I suppose I always shall."

The origin of the project was explained to the "Daily Herald" by Mr. Widgey Newman, of the British Phonofilm Company, who directed Mr. Shaw's first screen appearance in "Secrets of Handwriting."

He said he was annoyed by certain garbled and incorrect statements that had just appeared, and in the interest of Mr. Shaw, who was out of town, he felt it was only fair to give the facts.

"For some time past it has been in the mind of Mr. Van Damm, general manager of this company, that a scene from one of Mr. Shaw's plays would make an exceptionally interesting phonofilm.

A TEST FIRST.

"I therefore had an interview with Mr. Shaw last week. Before committing himself, he wished to be satisfied as to the technical quality of the De Forest phonofilm. It was accordingly arranged that he should visit our studio at an early date to have a test made with his own voice.

"He mentioned that a gramophone had reproduced his voice as having a pronounced Irish brogue, which was rather puzzling to him. I assured him that this would not happen with the phonofilm.

"He agreed that a scene from 'St. Joan,' with Miss Sybil Thorndike in the leading role, would be an excellent advertisement for the play.

"We are, of course, awaiting the test and his decision with the greatest interest."

DEATH OF BAI HIRABAI JAMSHEDJ PETIT

The death took place on Sunday afternoon of Bai Hirabai Jamshedji Petit at the age of 70 after an illness that lasted for over a week at her residence "Kenilworth" on Pedder Road, Bombay. She was the daughter of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, the first Baronet. During her lifetime, she gave large sums in charity for the benefit of her community. The J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage at Parel, Bombay, and the J. N. Petit Institute on Hornby Road, Bombay, were founded by her late husband Mr. Jamshedji N. Petit.

The funeral which took place on Monday morning was attended by a large number of the members of the Parsi community.

The Uthamna or the third day ceremony took place on Tuesday afternoon.

In the list of innumerable donations of Rs. 3,000 and over given by deceased, mention might be made of Rs. 3,000 to the J. N. Petit Orphanage, Rs. 5,000 in the Oothamna ceremony charities list of late Mr. Framji D. Petit, Rs. 3,000 in the the Oothamna ceremony charities list of late Bai Dinbai N. Petit, Rs. 2,000 to Adams Wylie Hospital Fund, Rs. 5,000 to various charities on the occasion of the Wedding ceremony on 21st January 1908, Rs. 13,000 in 1921 and 1922 to various charities including Rs. 3,000 to Bel-Air Sanatorium, Panchgani. In 1922 sums aggregating Rs. 12,000 including Rs. 5,500 to the Kama Institute Fund.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Manekji Petit Mill the Dinshaw Petit Mill, the Bomanji Petit Mill and the Framji Petit Mill were closed on Monday as also the offices of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Company and the J. N. Petit Orphanage at Parel, Bombay.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

The Medical View

Every doctor knows that about nine times out of ten stomach and digestive troubles are due to acidity and food fermentation; stomach sufferers should, therefore, avoid eating foods liable to ferment and develop acid. Unfortunately, a rigid observance of this rule debars one from the most nutritious and tempting foods, which is why dyspeptics are usually so thin and debilitated. The problem is easily solved by the use, when needed, of the antacid corrective, 'Bisurated' Magnesia. Half a teaspoonful taken in a little water instantly neutralises all trace of acidity and prevents the possibility of food fermentation. Even the richest foods will then agree with you perfectly, and stomach distress will become a thing of the past. There is no sense in dosing weak stomachs with strong drugs when a little 'Bisurated' Magnesia will speedily remove the cause of the trouble and so make you well. Knowing this, doctors prescribe 'Bisurated' Magnesia and hospitals use it, while chemists everywhere sell it in both powder and tablet forms at trifling cost. Be sure to ask for 'Bisurated' Magnesia.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

SAKLATVALA'S FRESH VIEW-POINT—COMMUNISM OR ASIANISING—IS HINDUISM COMMUNISM?—BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH REPLY TO SAKLATVALA.

BY KRISTODAS.

The Bombay public has got the opportunity of hearing the fiery eloquence of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, the only Indian Member in the House of Commons. His speeches are pouring new wine in old bottles and it remains to be seen if these bottles can stand the test or whether they will break down in the process. We were accustomed to a particular groove of thinking and Mr. Saklatvala brings in with a vigour and virility of his own a fresh view-point. It is a bold experiment, it must be admitted but it rests with the people to feel and find out if they can change their old moorings and fasten their boats to the new landing places shown by this Labour leader and to chart their boats on the routes prescribed by him. Care has to be taken, however, that under the intoxicating influence of his eloquence his theories and view-points are not accepted without proper deliberation and consideration of the issues involved. He is importing not the stodgy beer of England but the heady wines of the Continent or rather the too exhilerating 'Vodka' of Russia and the danger is the teetotalling people of India may be too much intoxicated by these treats to which they have not been ordinarily accustomed. India was studying economics of the West and was given to understand more or less that she had no economics of her own. All our economic theories, therefore, are more or less based upon economics taught specially in English economists. It was due to this that the 'laissez-faire' school had got so much predominance in this country and many of our old politicians were all inspired by the teachings of that school.

KHADDAR ECONOMICS.

It was only recently that Mahatma Gandhi inculcated the teachings of a new economics, which I have always called the "Khaddar Economics", the indigenous economics of the country. The economics which now Mr. Saklatvala brings with him in his visit to his motherland have more resemblance to the economics of the Western countries than the economics of Mahatmaji. While the Khaddar economics stand as a symbolical protest against Western industrialism, Mr. Saklatvala says: have if possible more of that industrialism rather than less of it. He defines communism as Asianising of Europe. He is, of course, an expert on Communism and none would be able to challenge his definition. He cannot be accepted, however, as an authority on the social and economic conditions prevailing in Asia and though some of the cities of Communism in Western countries may be referring to it as Asianising of Europe, probably to frighten the public of those countries, it is doubtful if the Asiatics will take to Communism even if its definition is worded so as to appeal to their vanity. Communism is a bye-product of industrialism and it would have no place as apart from industrialism. Asiatic civilization has not been based upon industrialism in the modern sense of the word. It was primarily based upon agriculture and arts and crafts being more individualistic in their tendencies and not working in mass formations. The protest of Mahatmaji has been directed against the insidious influence of Western industrialism which has been grinding down the people in Western countries and driving them in herds into the modern slum life and wage slavery. India has already marched half-way house to the 'valhalla' of industrialism and Mr. Saklatvala would have us march even over the remaining distance to get to the goal—what sort of goal that industrialism itself has not been able properly to define. It would be accentuation of all the conditions which we find even now in our industries and bringing about such a state of things that industrial unrest, class war and industrial strife would lead to Communism, the panacea according to Mr. Saklatvala, of all the industrial evils. It would not be, let it be recognised, a panacea for industrialism. It is meant even by its votaries as a panacea for industrial evils. It recognises industrialism as a necessary factor in the so-called progress and civilization and takes up the thread as it was from where it has been left by the capitalist States of Western Europe and the United States of America.

MODERN CIVILIZATION.

What is truth? cynically asked Pilate. We may similarly ask: what is progress? Mr. Saklatvala evidently means by progress every advance recorded by science and modern industrialism provided, however, that the poison claws of capitalism are clipped. That is not the way our conception of progress and civilization lies. We do not think that Western industrialism connotes progress of the right sort. If arts and crafts and industries are developed on indigenous Indian lines or for the matter of that Asiatic lines there will not be even any danger for that clash between capital and labour as is found to be inevitable under any theories of Western industrialism. Happiness is the watch-word of practically every human being, but there is a good deal of difference in their concepts of happiness according to their national temperaments and geographical and historic environments. Thus, while Mr. Saklatvala condemns the cinema as stupid, idiotic and foolish he allows it a place in the modern mechanism on the ground that we cannot fight against the inevitable. We would not allow it any place nor would we consider that we have to be dragged willy nilly in the general herd which follows industrialism as the rats followed Browning's Piper of Hamelin. We may not subscribe to the doctrine that whatever is moving is progressing, specially when it is a big crowd which marches on. It may march on to the Apple Orchards or even to the Valley of Destruction. It may either be progress or it may be disintegration. We may refuse to join this herd and choose to stand aside. That is what Mahatmaji's message has meant by economics. He is not blind, rather no man is more alive, to the inroads which industrialism has already made in this country. While admitting these patent facts, however, he would say that the existence of these facts and factors does not mean that you should sell your individualism and accept the creed of the machine as a part of your national life, just because machines happen to be dumped upon you. While recognising the machines, too, as a part of modern life we may yet try to preserve our peculiarly Indian and Asiatic heritage and refuse to let the machine control all the processes of our national life.

IS HINDUISM COMMUNISM?

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar quoted Mr. Jayakar as saying that after all there was much of Communism in Hinduism. Hinduism is a social and religious force principally and its economics are certainly not of a communist character. While Communism would lay principal stress upon work and that too physical work to be contributed by the different members of the society, Hinduism had divided the society into different compartments and assigned to each of them, its principal work, throwing the burden of physical work mainly upon the 4th class—Shudr-class. It is a fallacy, which is observed in several quarters, that Hinduism is more or less socialistic. Hinduism has got, however, both castes and classes, the latter being within the castes themselves, and the mere fact of a few members of one caste being considered theoretically equal does not earn for Hinduism any title to be considered as socialism, pure or diluted. Socialism means the industries of a country are carried on by the State, while Hinduism and other different social structures in this country or in the larger Continent of Asia have never contemplated industries being carried on by the State. They have all recognised more or less individual or family form of industries and even when arts and handicrafts were at their highest in this land the State did not concern itself with them excepting for the purposes of giving patronage or making them popular. What we have to see, therefore, is that the theories of Mr. Saklatvala are opposed to the very spirit of our indigenous economics. Let it not be supposed that, these will mean a short-cut to peace and happiness. Our revivalistic theories or, we may say, our nationalistic theories, may also not mean a short-cut but we may not have to wade through the same blood and mire as progress based upon Western Industrialism has to do before we reach our destination.

STARVING WORKERS OF LANCASHIRE.

Communism is not national but international and it is because of this that Mr Saklatvala refused to preside at the Communistic Conference to be held in Lahore. It is because of this that he strongly protested against our boycott of foreign goods and observed that in boycotting the British goods "you put poor people in Lancashire to starvation." He emphasised that that was a movement miscalculated in its effects and that we robbed the poor people of their food and the real culprits went Scot-free. It is not a new argument. In fact we heard a lot of it at the time Mahatmaji was setting a torch to heaps of foreign piece-goods throughout the country. It was asked several times then how Mahatmaji could reconcile burning of foreign cloths with his doctrine of non-violence. Mr. Andrews wrote a pathetic letter to him from which I would like to quote the following: "The picture of your lighting that great pile, including beautiful fabrics, shocked me intensely. We seemed to be losing sight of the great beautiful world to which we belong and concentrating selfishly on India, and this must (I fear) lead back to the old bad selfish nationalism. If so, we get into vicious circle from which Europe is now trying so desperately to escape. But I cannot argue it. I can only say again, that it shocked me and seemed to me a form almost of violence; and yet I know how violence is abhorrent to you." Mahatmaji replied to this at length from which I would quote the following relevant portions:—

"If emphasis were on all foreign things, it would be racial, parochial and wicked. The emphasis is on all foreign cloth. The restriction makes all the difference in the world. I do not want to shut out English lever watches or the beautiful Japanese lacquer work. But I must destroy all the choicest wines of Europe, even though they might have been prepared and preserved with all the most exquisite care and attention. Satan's snares are most subtly laid and they are the most tempting, when the dividing line between right and wrong is so thin as to be imperceptible. But the line si there all the same, rigid and inflexible. Any crossing of it may mean certain death.

"Love of foreign cloth has brought foreign domination, pauperism and what is worst, shame to many a home.....

"Is it now any wonder, if I consider it a sin to touch foreign cloth? Will it not be a sin for a man with a very delicate digestive apparatus to eat rich foods? Must he not destroy them or give them away I know what I would do with rich foods, if I had a son lying in bed who must not eat them but would still gladly have them. In order to wean him from the hankering, refrain from eating them and destroy them in his presence, so that the sin of eating may be borne home to him."

REPLY TO SAKLATVALA.

Before we can learn to be international we must be national, as people who have not got any standing in their own country will not be treated with respect in any group of foreign peoples, no matter how communistically they may be inclined. India would be deeply pained to know of this misery and unemployment in Great Britain, but she has her own continuous and permanent misery in the shape of her appalling poverty, the utterly dismal monotonous life of millions of her own children and the position of degradation and humiliation she occupies with her present political status. Under such circumstances she cannot stop to enquire as to what effects a particular action of hers will have on the lot of workingmen and women several thousand miles distant. The reply to Mr. Saklatvala's argument would be that it was the insidious penetration of Lancashire which has ruined Indian industries and has been draining away wealth to the tune of more than 60 crores of rupees every year from this land. The Lancashire piece-goods have no place in this country and should not have come here at all. Any industry based upon the exploitation of foreign and subject peoples is a sinful one, and India is fully justified in taking the action she did with regard to foreign cloth even though it may inflict a vicarious suffering upon Lancashire working people.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES.

Now that the different legislatures are going to commence their sessions, members of all of these will be hastening to send resolutions which may come up on the agenda. It will be found from our experience in the past that many of these resolutions recommend the appointment of some commission or committee to enquire into some grievance, minor, or major. The fact is that the Councils do not give scope for work and are such sham mock shows that the members in order to justify their existence and to satisfy their conscience have to do something and this something comes in their suggesting Commissions and Committees for all sorts of questions, whether trivial or important. If any one just takes the trouble to find out what has been the total cost on these Commissions and Committees after the inauguration of the Reforms Scheme, he will be astounded at the colossal figures which he will find as compared with similar expenditure in the pre-reform days. And what has been the result? There has not been a single commission or committee which has given out a report in consonance with the demands of the people or if there has been some such committee which even tried to meet the public demands half-way, the Government promptly took hold of the report and closeted it away in some nice pigeon-hole not allowing it even to see the light of the day or not following it up with any practical proposals. Are we not disillusioned sufficiently after two periods of the different reformed Legislatures with regard to the reports of different Commissions and Committees? Why do we then persist in still asking for more commissions and committees to the detriment of the Indan revenues? Not only do they not take us forward but more often than not they take us backward. It must once for all be therefore, resolved by the non-official members that they should not ask for commissions and committees of enquiries. Let us recognise at least with regard to them that they are snares and illusions.

OUR BERLIN LETTER

RECEPTION TO PUNDIT J. NEHRU.

AN INDIAN EVENING

(From Our Correspondent)
BERLIN, December 21.

For some months past, there was no public activity to speak of amongst the Indians in Berlin nor anything to report except for some ignorant articles by occasional German writers in the Press on India.

In November however, Pundit Jawharlal Nehru paid a visit to Berlin and kindly looked up almost all Indians unlike many an Indian visitor to Berlin who flits across the corridors of hotels and trains and then disappears altogether unnoticed and unknown. Sjt. Nehru Jr. is now for many months in Europe for the treatment of his wife in Switzerland and therefore it touched all Indian hearts to see him visit them in Berlin in spite of his personal worries. The first meeting of the Hindusthan Association decided to give him a reception. Much could not be done to give him a fitting welcome as he was unwilling to be formally invited even to our small meetings. He came unostentatiously. It happened that the day reserved for receiving him was also the day of his birth 36 years ago. So we celebrated both occasions at the same time. It was a happy gathering. Mr. Nehru spoke very little beyond expressing his thanks. He promised that on the next possible occasion of his visit to Berlin, he will talk longer to our colony as he was leaving the next day for Switzerland.

THE HINDUSTHAN ASSOCIATION.

The new election of the Hindusthan Association has led practically to the retaining of their positions all the important old office bearers—there have been no rival candidates set up. Pandit Harachand Roy remains chairman and Mr. Reddy of Hyderabad Secretary. Pandit Roy held a few lectures on India for the Lessing College—an organisation which without having its own building spreads higher education by arranging Autumn evening lectures in other institutions on various subjects such as art, literature and religion. Pandit Roy's lectures were on the People and Poets of India. Dr. Helmuth von Glasenapp of the local university where he is the Docent for Sanskrit was to speak on Hinduism in the same course on India was disposed on that day and so Pandit Roy was asked to take up his lecture. Dr. von Glasenapp has written many books on the Religions of India—his speciality being Madhivaism and Vainism. He is a young man and has not yet been to India but with the German passion for learning has studied much from books which he gets from India. Pandit Roy himself teaches in the Indo-German Seminary of the University.

The Hindusthan Association announced an "Indian Evening" to be held in collaboration with German artistic talent on the 17th of December with a variegated and interesting programme. Well-known artistes of various Eastern and Western nations consented to help on the occasion.

AN INDIAN EVENING IN BERLIN.

The Indian evening announced in Berlin on December 17 passed off successfully. A short but interesting programme was arranged interspersed with plenty of dancing which lasted up to 3 o'clock at night.

The hall was crowded to the extent of nearly 300 people of all nationalities of the East and West. After a song in Urdu by Mr. Pir came one of the two great attractions of the occasion, an Indian dance by an Italian lady called Mme. Vernice married to a Russian painter of fame. She dances Arab, Turkish and other (including acrobatic) dances and had practised them as a profession on the stages of the various countries of Europe with great success. The Indian dance was taught to her by Inayat Khan, the Ballet Master of the old Sultan of Turkey—and it must be mentioned was Turkified in dress and movements. Her dance was very much appreciated as she was called again and again to repeat it. Mr. Pundit played on the piano some Hindu songs which the audience appreciated by clapping. The last but one item was a great event. Mr. Louis Douglas the American negro dancer who is having a great success at the Great Theatre Revue in Berlin generously consented to contribute to the success of the Indian evening. As he had to play at the Opera House till midnight, he came after 12 o'clock and showed his great powers in the "Impressions of Dances" in which he is a pastmaster. All the serious, comical melancholy—as well as acrobatic—sides of Euro-American dancing, was presented most artistically to the public accompanied by his own musical piece. Mrs. Douglas also accompanied him to our evening. The audience cheered him several encores to which he gracefully responded by several other dances.

Another item (which however could not be carried out) was recitation by the famous German actress Tilla Durieux who was prevented from carrying out her promises owing to her illness even her promise probably helped to make the evening a success. The artistic success was even greatest than the financial side.

It is needless to say that there were Indian recitations, and story telling and the band engaged for the occasion was fully utilized for dancing.

Only the Jazz band and hall were paid for by the Hindusthan Association—all the actors contributing their performances free of cost, hence our greatest thanks to these. This is how only 60 Indians in Berlin can manage in the way of social unions. And that within a week's notice.

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SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED.

The Secretaries of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund have sent us the following contradiction of a misconception in certain quarters regarding the fund:

As there appears to be some misconception amongst Europeans in Bombay regarding the scope and objects of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, we have been asked by His Excellency to endeavour to remove the misunderstanding that exists. It has been suggested that the claims of St. George's Hospital have been overlooked, and that all the benefits of the Fund are going to other institutions, to the neglect of the European Hospital.

The fact is, however, that after the expansion of the fresh schemes contemplated at present has been completed the Fund will be continued as a permanent hospital endowment fund, on the lines of the King Edward's Hospital Fund in London, in order to aid all the hospitals in Bombay, including of course, St. George's Hospital.

His Excellency and the Committee are most grateful to the European business houses and other Europeans who have so generously contributed to the Fund, and they hope that they may rely on their full co-operation in the efforts that are being made to collect money for the very necessary extension of hospital accommodation in Bombay.

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.

RULES FOR ADMISSION.

The next entrance examination for the admission of candidates to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will be held at Simla during the latter half of May 1927 for the term commencing at Sandhurst in September 1927, the exact date of the examination will be intimated later. In accordance with the revised age limits which have been approved as a temporary measure candidates for the forthcoming examination must be between the ages of 18 and 20 on the 1st July 1927.

Anglo-Indians are now eligible to compete in the entrance examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Full particulars regarding conditions admission, etc., are shown in the Provisional Regulations respecting the admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst which can be obtained from the Manager, Government of India Central Publication Branch, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at a cost of two annas per copy.

Candidates who fulfil the conditions laid down in the Provisional Regulations and are desirous of appearing at the above examination must submit their applications either through some responsible officer such as a Commissioner, Collector, Head of recognised College, etc., or direct to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to reach the Government of India not later than the 25th April 1927.

It is specially emphasised that at the time of selection under to circumstances will candidates or their parents, guardians, relatives or friends be permitted to interview any officer of the Army Headquarters Staff other than the officer detailed for the purpose or any other person connected with the examination or selection of candidates. An attempt to do so is liable to entail disqualification of the candidate.

PAPAL DELEGATE'S VISIT TO ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, January 17.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Edward Mooney, Papal delegate to the East will pay a visit to Allahabad this week and preach at St. Joseph's Cathedral next Sunday morning.—A. P.

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"NOT THE MAHATMA BUT THE MARWADI.."

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

"It is not Gandhi the Mahatma but Gandhi the Marwadi who is coming here in April," said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, addressing a public meeting held this evening in Soundarya Mahal. He appealed to the citizens of Madras to collect a handsome purse to be presented to Mahatmaji for khaddar work.

Shankarlal Banker spoke stressing the necessity of organisation in the work. A packed programme has been arranged for Mr. Banker for the coming fortnight in Tamil Nadu commencing from tomorrow.

The khaddar board has appealed for a lakh of rupees and a separate students purse is being also organised.—Free Press.

WORK FOR NATIONAL UPLIFT.

RANADE ANNIVERSARY AT DECCAN SABHA.

POONA, Jan. 17.

Prof. V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College, who has been in close contact with the late Mr. Justice Ranade as his reader for over ten years was the principal speaker at the Deccan Sabha Ranade Anniversary celebration yesterday. Besides being a statesman of high order. Prof. Kale thought Mr. Ranade was also a prophet who saw very far ahead. He inspired almost all the public movements during his time. Mr. Ranade believed in all sided progress as a condition precedent to Swaraj and worked with a firm faith to that end. According to the speaker, what was advocated by him thirty-five years ago had found acceptance only now at the hands of the Indian National Congress, such as Hindu-Muslim unity anti-untouchability and khaddar which have now become the main planks of the Congress platform. He concluded by an appeal to all those who believed in Mr. Ranade's methods of work to join hands and work for the national uplift—Free Press.

RUINOUS 18D. RATIO.

PROTESTS IN MAHARASHTRA.

During the last week the currency question was discussed at public meetings held in three important centres in Maharashtra, at Dhulia, Jalgaon and Nasik. The meetings were addressed by Prof. D. G. Karve of the Fergusson College who is the Secretary of the Maharashtra Branch of the Indian Currency League and by Mr. J. S. Karandikar, the Assistant Editor of the "Kesari". All the meetings were well attended and the following resolutions were passed.

Similar resolutions have already been adopted at public meetings in Ahmednagar and Dharwar and other places in Karnatak. Public opinion in the Deccan has thus expressed itself unmistakably in favour of a genuine gold standard accompanied by a gold currency and the maintenance of the pre-war ratio of 16d. gold per rupee.

(1) That this public meeting of the citizens emphatically asserts its belief that the Currency system best suited to the interests of India is the genuine gold standard accompanied by a gold currency and calls upon the Finance Member to take immediate steps for its early adoption.

(2) That this public meeting strongly disapproves of the proposed ratio of 1s. 6d. per rupee recommended by the majority of the Currency Commission as being detrimental to the agricultural and general economic interests of India, and views with grave concern the efforts of the Finance Member for its establishment.

(3) That this meeting further urges the Legislature and the Government of India to stabilise the Exchange at 1s. 4d., the pre-war ratio.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Balance on :—In District Treasuries : 30th Sept. 1926 2,32,18; 31st Oct. 1926 2,33,42; 30th Nov. 1926 2,30,29; 31st Dec. 1926 2,46,24.

Balance on :—With the Imperial Bank of India : 30th Sept. 1926 20,22,87; 31st Oct. 1926 14,03,04; 30th Nov. 1926 9,15,97, 31st Dec. 1926 6,32,44.

Total : 30th Sept. 1926 22,55,05; 31st Oct. 1926 16,36,46; 30th Nov. 1926 11,46,26; 31st Dec. 1926 8,78,68.

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THE LATE SWAMI SHRADHANAND

BEHAR HINDUS' DECISION.

PATNA, Jan. 17.

At a meeting of the Behar Provincial Hindu Sabha held under the presidentship of Kumar Ganganand Sinha, M.L.A., a resolution on the murder of Swami Shraddhanand was passed and appeal was made that Suddhi and Sangathan work be carried on vigorously.

It was also resolved to raise at least one lakh of rupees from Behar for the All-India Shraddhanand Memorial Fund for which a strong and influential committee with Pandit Jagatnarainlal as convener and Messrs. Sachidanand Sinha, Deepnarain Sinha, Brajkishore Prasads, Rajindra Prasad Sri Krishna Sinha, Rajandhra Singh Mahendraprasad; Sideswar Prasad Sinha and others was formed.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA.

10TH SESSION AT PATNA.

PATNA, Jan. 17.

It was resolved at an extraordinary meeting of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha here to hold the tenth session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Patna during the Easte holidays. The Reception Committee was formed with Mr. Jagatnarain Lal as Provisional Secretary.—Free Press.

MESSAGE FROM "MARS" ?

STRANGE MISSIVE LEADS TO GUARDED ABBEY.

"Dynamite received safely. Beare of spies and smugglers. Meet North entrance Westminster Abbey, Christmas night."

The foregoing message, picked up in an East End post-office, resulted in a little army of plain-clothes policemen patrolling round the Abbey on Christmas night.

There is no record of what they said. Whatever it was, they probably said it with decorations.

There were no casualties, no arrests, no bombs, no late callers.

When it was decided to place a guard on the Abbey it was felt that it was a hoax, but that, at the same time, it could not be ignored.

One explanation suggested by the authorities is that the message may have been written by some member of one of the boys' secret societies said to exist in that part of London.—The "Daily Herald".

NEWS IN BRIEF.

After visiting Gaya, Gandhiji and party reached Patna on Saturday night and left for Chapra the next day in the morning.—Free Press.

The Mysore National Education Society which runs a big high school and entrance classes, held its annual general meeting on Monday at which Advocate Shamanna moved resolutions insisting that all students of the Society's institutions should wear Khaddar only and give an undertaking not to marry till their studies are completed, penalty being dismissal. After a very hot debate the former was voted by a majority of two votes while the latter was passed by the same number. The controversy is still raging even after the questions were pressed to a division. The Society agreed to bring up the matter later.—Free Press.

An Allahabad message of January 17th says:

The annual conference of the United Provinces Subordinate Agricultural Service Association will be held at Cawnpore from February 10th to 13th.—Free Press.

An Amraoti message says: "The Yeotmal District Hindu Conference will meet at Menikothai on January 23. Mr. Narayanrao Bamangaonkar, Secretary of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee will preside."—Free Press.

An Amraoti message says: "The non-Brahmin Taluk Conference meets at Menikothai on January 23 under the presidency of Mr. Amritkar, pleader.—Free Press.

The Sessions Judge, Lucknow, has rejected the application of Damodar Sarup, one of the accused in the Kakori Conspiracy case, for bail as he has been ailing in jail for the last one year and half. In his order the Sessions Judge states that the "weakness of Damodar Sarup is caused by his unwillingness to take sufficient food and not by illness, or disease."—Free Press.

In connection with the disturbance during the last Sikh procession in Calcutta, the police have made further arrests in Kalabagan Basti. Nearly 62 alleged bad characters have been rounded up.—Free Press.

At a largely attended public meeting of Sikhs of Calcutta a resolution was passed urging the Calcutta Corporation and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to allot at least two seast to the Sikhs in the Calcutta Corporation as the bus and motor services in Calcutta are mostly in the hands of the Sikhs for representation of their views and of safeguarding their interests. The meeting also passed a resolution urging the Government of the Punjab to release the Akali prisoners.—Free Press.

The International Textile Workers' Delegation, headed by Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., arrived in Jamshedpur, on Tuesday, and addressed a public meeting that evening.—Free Press.

A Jamshedpur message says: "The Darbhanga District Board has sanctioned the prosecution of Babu Dhaneraj Sharma, chairman of the Madhubani Local Board and the Municipal Commissioner for submitting alleged false diary and charging excess travelling allowance."—Free Press.

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Viceroy's Cup, 1926

Result
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2. Orange William
3. Quincy

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